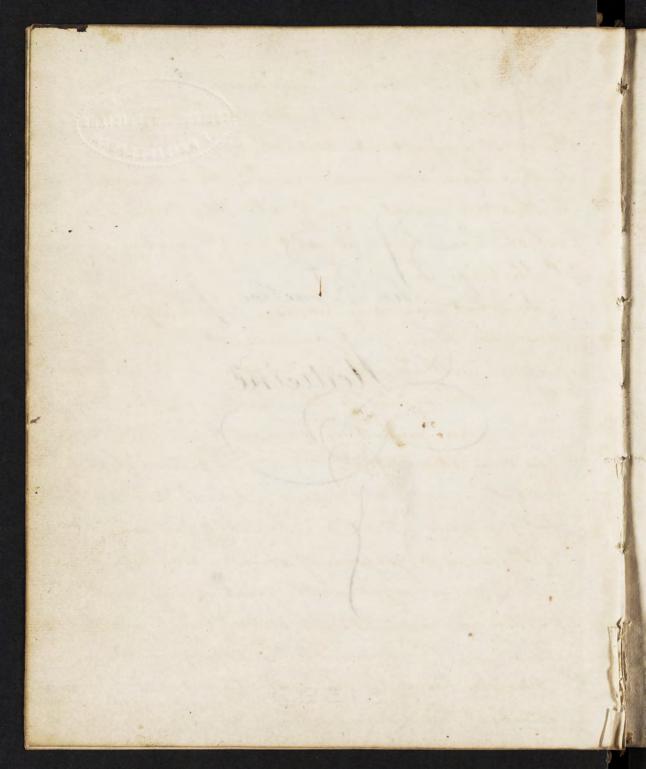


Sectures on the Practice Medecine. Nathaniel Chafman. University Pennsylvania

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Fractice of Medicine

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Secture 1 ... We have now arrived at the Practice of Medicine, the most interesting, and certainly the most important branch of our Science, To this have all our inquiries been directed, and to this we must apply all the precepts which have been taught in Physiology, and Pathology. In what way may diseases be arranged? Evers since the time of Sydenham, it has been the custom, with one or two exceptions, to classify them with regard to the objects of natural science To the arrangement of diseases the name of hosology has been attributed, There have been a great number of Systems, with the actail of which I will not fatigue your attention, or waste your time, Each of them is propoepsed of some merit, but the whole are marked with great errors, that of Cullen is undoubtedly better than any others. Aware of the errors of the nosologists who had preceded him, Brown with characteristick bolanys, attached the Science itself as not only useless,

2 many startly new and the same but pernismo it its nature, His theory is marked. with extreme simplicity. He made diseases to depend wholly an different states of excitement. He divided them into Itheric, - astheric, or those of direct indirect rebility But this doctrine is not entirely original with him, To the medical methodists, who attributed ale disorders to a greater or less rigidity of the filme, he is no doubt indebted for the rudements of his hypothesis, Need I tell you that our own school has furnished an instance of still greater fandness for generalization. Denying the plurality of disease, Dr. Rush has put down Entirely all nosological arrangements as calculated rather to injure than to benefit, But he has gone too far, So one is more conscious than myself, of the want of correctives in all the classifications which have been attempted, But they are certainly useful by introducing order into one science.

secure without in superint stated of in He divised there it to their a latter doctories is not fatis it with the first visionents of his hypothesis when the you that aim own so has had florence a an instances of suite greater flowers Threader To Reach had last war in the rather to enjoy that to beautit the he had you to for its in then myself of the inst of experience the chapteristical while his ter attemption, But Hay one cutificher by introducing social both in the Tail

To argue from the abuse of a thing against its use, is most absurd, - incorrect. Every thing sacred, every thing scientific might in This way be assaulted. Linners has placed the bat + man in the same class of animals. But this rediculous afsociation of two beings So different, caula lead no reflecting man to even the particular arrangement of this naturalist. That is the best method of systamatizing in medicine, is not decided, But some order is necessary. This the very opponents of nosology have, by their practice, tacitly confused . To arrange diseases, according to their affinity with one another, as has generally been the practice, tuto classes, genera, species, arders, - varieties is wholly impractible, They put on so many forms, & tuterningle so much in their attacks on the stysten, that an attempt to classify them according to their relation one with another, must be mugatory-It occured to me, that as they appear in

& 4th the Absorbent consisting of the Leuteals and Lymphatics: # 7th the Muscular including the muscles, their tendons und aponewors:

various systems of the body, an arrangement founded on this basis, would be most natural and simple. You remember that by a system, Imean parts which have the same uses in the animal economy. - I will enumerate them. First the Circulatory System, including the heart and blood vepsels; 2" the digestive consisting of the alcinentary canal, 3rd, the Respiratory comprehending the bonders organsbyon pohotics; 5th, the Secretory comprehen -ding all the glands; 6th. the Sensitive, under which are ranked the organs of sense, the nerves, brain, and spinal marrows ; 8th, the Entaneous, or the external covering of the surface of the body; 9the Ofseous consisting of the bones - Their immediate appendages; 10th. the Generalive, by which I mean the genetal apparatus in both sexes . - It will be easy under these general heads to classify all the diseases with which we are acquainted, without any reference to their alliance or affently, I shall however

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retain the old names, as they are sufficiently expressive, and having long been used, are become the language of Medicine. To change is always more or less of an evil; and to change without deriving advantage is children . - -

I. Diseases of the Circulatory System of Fevers

These are the most common complaints to which our nature are subject, and, as they afford principles for the treatment of other diseases, shall be considered with minuterings and attention, What is that state of the body which constitutes fever; This question has been agitated since the down of medical science, and has never get been accurately answerd. Gullen defines fever to consist in an increased heat, & frequency of the pulse, coming on after Shivering, & accompanied with a dis-- turbance of many of the functions, and a

10 1.

dimenceation of strength, especially in the limbs. Though this is the best which has been offer a, it is emperfect. For there is not one sympton mentioned which cannot be shown sometimes to be absent. That encrease of heat is not a pathoznomomietign of fever all will acknowledge, It seldow indeed rises above the natural Standard, - frequently, in typtues fever, sinks below it. The senses are delusive with respect to the temperature of the body, and cannot therefore be considered as indicative of any particular state of boadily heat, A sick man, when he thinks himself hot, is often really cold; and when shevering with what he thinks cold, is really hat, Nor is it true that fevers are always preceded by a chile, This ended does not happen at all regularly, unless in one hind of fevers, In The pulse there is every variety, on general it is more frequent than natural, but some = - times, Especially when the head is agrected,

12 at all interpreted the thorness when the down the second whom Mitted the the wind or was to be a state of the it when he would are a wing good francis direction of the wife in the state of the state of

sinks to 43 the common standard. Besides by exercise, the circulation may be much accelerated, without causing any morbed effect. - In few cases, it is true, are the disturbance of some function, and a partial or general weakings absent, But these are also found in many other deseased .- Hence no one of the signs mentioned by bullen is sufficient of elself to enacate a fever. But if we take in view the whole of the symptoms together, there can be title danger of the mistake. Hevers are ordenarily devided buto butesmillent, remittent. and continued. 1. Intermittent Severs By this them is meant that form of fever, in which a sucception parofysms occurs, between which a total suspension of febrile symtoms takes place. The intereal between the parapyones is term'd apyrexia there are several varieties of intermittents, with three only of which, I wish to occupy much

of interest of the second of the See to the I have able to Extract into the fine the a dat of the whole will a throughout of the following the the The that the second of the form of the the first party business with a don't will the flow the state the and the state of t in a sold in the contract of the land of

of your time, They accur dometimes every 24 Lours, and are then called Gustidian; same -- times every 48 hours, when they receive the name of Fertian; and occasionally every 72 downs, or on the 1 st, - tothe days, in which case they are named Suastan, of each of these an infinite variety has been enumerated by authors; such as the double tertian, the double trepple yestan By the ancient writers intermillents were said to attack some. - times every & days, sometimes every 5,7,8,9, or 10 days. This is affirmed by Hippacrates, supported by the authority of Boerhave, There are not wanting those who declare that these gevers occur every two weeks, or every month, or even annelly, he such cases they have received the name of Weather they really do occur at such intervals, I cannot de termine, But at any rate such events take place so very seldon, that it is uselys to buthen the

16 a Complete Character in This were stand to the stand the or trend to ling constant which is on lateral when the start has they deeper England to the sale and the said to he a thought in heart million at Sudanniel of Municipal 20 december on the Walland any out is not deeped their day will were when you the in couldn't to the then The memory with them, Indeed it is quite sufficient that you remember the three first. of the premary forms, that which happens most frequently, and is easiest of oure, is the tertain, Next to this wantoth circumstances is the quotidian; and the quartan is the least common, By bullen the quartan is stated to occur after than the Justician, Heather this may be the case where he resided, I camat determine: but certainly the remark is not true as regards this country. In Philadelphia the quartan is seldow met with, and when it is so, generally has arisen from a neglected quotidian or testian. The paroxysm of an intermitten is deveded into three stages, the cold, hot, and sweating stage. - The sympitoms of each are elaborately detailed by most authors; and I shall not, Therefore, detain you with a very menute account of them, The cold stage

18 " The Friday and the second second second second our to aloud your conduction, but like the first the fisher for wing for a single from havidents waste for out of more where the first with the time The least amount who is it should were with in the Man Flores and Sent To interded to revenue & Comment will regard This country to the hours us the description do weedles with with the state of relative liver and recording

commences with languor, # sluggeshings of motion, and sometimes nausea, The face is pale, the features shrunk, and the skin constructed as if by cold, These symptoms do not lang continue, before riquors come ou, accompanied with pain in the head, back, bloins, The respiration becomes hurried, the pulse small, and sometimes veregular, a the wine pelluid, Sometimes alarming symptoms appear, such as coma, stupor, and even apopleny, This stage lasts from one to two hours, and is gradually followed by an effer-- sion of heat over the whole body, a redrugs of the countenance, & throbbing in the temply The pain in the head is violent, anxiety, rest. - leftness, and a slight tendency to deliveren accur. The pulse slawly rises, and at leigth becomes strong, voluminous, and vehiment, This, like the cold stage continues some time, By a by moisture appears first on the fore. head, then in the form of universal sweat, The heat or thirst are deminshed, The pulse

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tranquelized, and all the functions restored to Their natural place, The above are the usual Symptones: but the different stages are some. times marked with anomalous circumstances. By heg _ a chyn - it is said that the cold stage is occasionably entirely wanting: and they affirm the same thing of the hat stage, that is more curious, the hot as been known to preced the coed, It is further remarked by Dr. Jockson that the paroxysm Sometimes terminates by wrine a stool, without perspiration, Mother voregularity in intermittents, is that they occasionally restrict their attacks to some one part of The body, Thus are intermellent has been known to locate itself in one limb, which went through all the different slages at regular entervals, There more than once seen the same effect produced on the eyes, Every other day They were seezed by a paroxypm, accompanied with severe pain, which after a while went off & left the eyes in their usual condition.

They were cured by the same remidies which are used in intermellent fevers. Dr. Rush has been much much reduced for teaching that there was such a thing as fever & ague of the eyes. But he was perjectly correct: and in the progress of my course I shall have accasion to point out some curious facts of this nature. As related to the cause of this hind of fever, no lettle controversy has existed. At last, however, it has generally been admitted, that They arise from the action of marsh exhalations on the body. The existence of these miasmater was first suggested by an Italian, But as regards their precise nature we are totally in the dark, This much, however, we know, that they awe their origin to vegetable and animal matter in a state of putrejaction. Intermittents sometimes occur in setuations where no miss. mata can be supposed to be generated. But in accounting for these, we should never toose sight of the fact, that marsh exhaltations may be conveyed to the distance of 8 or 10 miles

from their place of generation. This part is established on endisputable evidence. There are several other causes which produce fevers occurring at stated periods, Whatever excites extreme debetity, as meagre deet, mental anxiety, excepsive evacuations & are calculated to produce intermittent fevers, Next to marsh missmata coed as undoubtedly the greatest influence: and this more effectual when untid with moisture bold damp rooms, damp beds, damp clothing are very fruttel in causing fevers of the intermitting

26 from their please of presenting, this pat we Established in which puties ougher . There are several other ruses which haven fevers accoming at water herecods, Viratives exacted extreme detally, as merge let, mister auxiety adaptive everlations i are orlaided to himmer withoutent friend, Nest to me recoderate to so so in another the greatest ing baca camp some, camp been any certhing

Lecture 3. a breatment. The management of intermittent fevers divides itself into two parts: that which is to be employed during the paropyon, and that which is to be employed in the intermission. Sought by the example of nature, we must, in this respect, endeavour to emitate her course balled to a patient in the cold stage, we direct that he should be placed in a warm bed, and that topical applications, such as hot bricks, battles felled with warm water & should be made to his feet and other parts of his body, If great warmth be required, we should conjoin with these The use of heated drinks, Herb teas, o when a slightly stimulating effect as wanted, wine whey, or something of a similar nature, answer very well, It has been a favorite practice with some physicians to give opens during the cold stage. This was introduced by dacter- Frotter, who enformed us, that 15 or 20 drops of landamen given at the commencement of the cold stage generally arrest the progress of the parox your, and render the patient comfortable. To the efficacy of this plan I can bave ample testimony. If all the remiders Thave seen employed in this case,

opium is followed by the most agreeable consequences, But, though the dose of Frother is generally sufficient, get now & then instances occur, where it should be doubled or tripled, 40 or 50 drops being necessary. Its important effects are to quiet the riguers, to mauce warmth, and to relieve the painful affections of the head & extremities . - Iwenty years ago, the application of the tour riquet on the thigh of our side, and arm of the other, was suggested by Mikellie as of great whility in the cold stage of an internition. The mode of operating is very intelligible. By being denied accept to the extremities, the blood is concentrated in the heart, giving more power to the vital organs, an enabling them to resist the attack of the parofysm. However plausible in theory, this was not found to answer the expectations of practitioners, In the Hospital of Edulurgh it was fully tried, and proved of lettle advantage, The author of this treatment I knew: he is a man of high standing in the medical world. Notwithstanding the failure in The hospital, he has published a book to prove its great efficiency. This is one out of a thousand

30 L a é 1 in heart part of referred and any of the land may take file the water where we was ago the 1 with the day that you

instances wherein different practitioners have obtained different results from the same remedy. Much has been said about the admindration of emetics in the coes stage of intermettents. That they are accasionably useful cannot be doubted. There exect is to produce some action in the system which arrests the further progress of the disease, or metigates its symptoms. But they are un-- pleasant medicines, and unless in serious cases should not be employed. Those methods already mentioned are in general adequate to the end proposed - The indications in the hat stage, are first to remove excitation, secondly to enduce perspiration, When the critation is caused by the presence of bile in the stomach, the remedy, indicated is obvious. There should be no hesitation to resort to vomiting. But in many cases the administration of emetics is supersed by sportaneous puking. All that is then require is to promote this of nature, by delient bevera. - ges, as warm water or camornile tea . - To must The second indication we must resort to Siaphone

32 the transmitted from it it is more enjoyed reduced to be to be toucher Hedied to finding a some as to in the Esperie which is not the spection inspecting the sail int the exployer how making the trade of second surprise to the make the commence of the past be first the grown week like julihandly populare of his over the strangery than steer of whateful with that

If we consult the Caropean writers, we shall find that Sames's powder is the remedy in which they place the greatest confidence. It is enquestionably an emportant medicine, and when it can be had, answers very well. But it is no longer used in this country. The auttmorial preparations, more especially small doses of emetic tartan are more commonly prescribed. In country practice, and sometimes in the city, the Eupatorium Perfola. tum (boneret) is much used. The mode of giving it is in the shape of tex. - Many practitioner especially in warm climated, are in the habit of administrating opium in the hat stage, To Giding we are this practice. It is alleged by this gentleman That opium produced a solution of paroxydow, prepares the system for the use of back: & diminished the danger of congestions viscera; and thus hunders the occurrence of schirrus & ulceration. Notwithstanding this, Sam not at all inclined to recommend it to you. Induced by my respect for Dr. Lind, I have sometimes prescribed is, though in direct opposition to my theoretical

views. In every instance it produced an increase of all the symptoms of the hot stage. The fever was rendered higher, and more protracted, and the head ache was increased to a very painful degree. It is probable that in hot countries, as in the East a Hest Indias, where Dr. Lind principally practised, the opium might have been of service, an account of the tendency to perspiration in warm climates, But in this city, and the more temperate parts of the United States, Sam very certain you will find my statements of its effects fully corroborated. Where ever I wede it, I combine it with the antime. rual preparations; or with Specacuana, in the shape of Dover's powder. Thus administered it's Thimulating effects are counteracted, a diaphosesis produced . - But the diaphosetic most adapted to the best stage of entermittents, is the Spiritus Mindereri or ocetate of amonia. The dose is a table spoon full repeated if necessary. - By This a deaphosesis more prompt, complete, & certain is obtained than by any other medicine. It is Chewise exceedingly grateful to the stomach,

and is retained when all others are rejected. The practice above detailed is applicable to ordinary cases. - But the disease sometimes puts on an inflammatory appearance, & demands a treatment somewhat different. Intermittents are generally more inflammatory in the spring. There are very few exceptions to this rule. They also put on this character during the prevalence of englammatory epidemics. A careful examination will always detect any phlogistic deatheris. It's sympton, are a strong, full pulse, fleshed countenauer, Caboreaux respiration, and local pain in the head or side. The treatment here consists in active depletion. The lancet must not be spared. But more is necessary. The alimentary canal is to be evacuted by emetics, or powerful mercurial purges. Diaphoretics of a mild character should be employed . - such as the antimonial preparations or those of netre, or the spiritus mindereri-He now come to the treatment during the luternipis -on, or The remedies are such as are given during the complete absence of fever & such

38 the property of the second of the second of the second of the considered the sent of the tracked of your try i wind the distant was with your contract of the second of the laborated ordered on I have for the destalling due la det and not be many 0 have been been for the west with the west in which is prosent a for somewhat he will make you 0

as are administered at the approach of the paropysm. If the first Derevian Bark is the most efficacioned. Originally employed in enter -- mittent fevers, et has continued to maintain its superiority amedst the fluctuations of opinion, & the changes of practice to which our science has been subjected. Lettle diversity of sentiment prevails at present relative to its administration. Formerly the abourd notion was entertained that some time should be suffere to elaspe before the back was administered, that the morbific matter might be thrown of, This was advanced by Boerhave, and defended by Van Switter his commentator, who was followed by Sydenham or all the celebrated practitioners of that time. Directly the reverse is at present universally admitted, and the fact is fully established, that the earlier the bark is admine - stered, the more speedy is the cure. The only circumstance that warrants delay is the condition of the alementary canal, and perhaps of the System generally. Soutets have been entertained

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by many practitioners weather any previous prepa. ration of the system is necessary, a some act an their opinion of its inutility. But this is not the common sentement. It is now well established that, though the bark may occasionally effect a cure without evacuations, get such practice is generally hazardous. It is the custom to make these evacuations by purging or puling, or the emetic tartan or calomelan employed for the hurpose. Emetics in this part of the country have very much given way to purges. These generally aroswes very well. But instances occur where, from the intractability of the case, emetics are indispensable. Here they act not only merely as evacuants, but also by making a powerful impression on the stomach, & their breaking down & dissolving those morbid afsociations, an which intermittents, I all periodical diseases occur to depend. The utility of emetics my own practice has abundantly exemplified. But besides these evacuations, venesection is some -- times imperiously demanded. On Their commercement 42 1 1 i a 1 , Z 1

on which their increase depends; and should therefore always be used, except when the congestion is accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. I have after been consulted in cases where attack of entermettent fever has supervened upon such congestions in the viscendalways order back, and have always been successful. At contrary treatment would be injurious, unight ceed in death? Such are the sentiments of ballen, of these have been adopted by the generality of British practitioners. The opposite opinions may be reconciled, In cases of visceral obstructions, when no inflamation is present, you should never hesitate to employ the bark, But when there is pain, & activity of the pulse, this medicine would prove emiently mischevous. Here we should resort to blisters, or a slight degree of Salavation, which generally cure both affections, the intermittent of the congestion of the viscera. But if there be severe pair o inflamation, must be very often employed. It one time there was much debate whether the back should

46 an which then suggested the assure the got foregoing to constrained to the conjusting in account from it is the authorization of the property was defease lightly land condition in come I have stored of externations that done had surjection for examined graphed in the way water backering said a lung of him during of free of 2 asstrate to later the wall to be in present or wine 1 cognitive that I leadence the of the state of to the bear from a hope to try the givened in the marked formet I have been the organished when les dans le his color of our de vision of our To the in surface trace of for that water mark to been there first antig their year the then to a splead there is fine to to these of the planting the we deliberated to the south to have felt in the south weight an interfer generally and little speed . have beginstend with a proportion of the course a towardy that be program to the indicate 1

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be given immediately before the acception of the paropysm. Cullen thought that it should. But Ibelieve hem to have been arong. I should avoid giving it at the moment of anticipated attack. Her instead of relieving the patient, it increases the uneariness of the stomach, and agravates the succeeding fever. Some physicians (among whom is St. Clark) give the bark on all occasions, without regard even to the febrile stage of the parotyon. But this practice should never be followed. I have always observed the bark to do eigury when admi -· nistered during the fever. It is now a rule that this medicine must be laid aside, when there is the slightest inclination to a febrile State. -- The back should generally be prescribed in substance, mixed with water, milk, wine oc; milk I have found to be the best vehicle. One or two drahms, repeated so as to amount to at least 10g. between the paropyones, is a comman dose. But much more is necessary on saule accasions. In the West Indies it is the practice to take log in the morning, and to omit the

48 7 -. 8 medicine entirely during the remainder of the day. A gentleman in this city, M. Dallas, always uses this method with success, get few stomachs, I fancy, could bare such a dose, In some persons indeed so great is the irritability of the stomach, that back in substance cannot be retained in the minutest quantities. In these instances we must resort to the injusion or decation, either by itself, or cargoined buth aromatic medicined. as cloved, cumamow, Pirginia snake root or the last is preferable, as it is the most pleasant a efficacious. These preparations are frequently necessary in children & delicate women who are unable to take the bark in substance. you all know that back sometimes Jurges, or is sometimes accompanied with con-- stipation. In the former case small doses of opium, in the latter shubarb such be given, Frequently in the intermittents the stomach is highly acid, and on this account rejects the back. This is to be corrected by combining with the back small doses of the vegetable as

50 interior the commence day, the gritten to this are it to the first in lanes to great in the with the sign of and war that dark let of batrans as it to retain The minutest and third to This inte increments want to the extension or deart cetter by aldely, or conjourned last medicinete, at closed, commen mood beleastant or appearance, There here passes tationer, you all form that but stone Beginsty in the planning the the sta the and, and on this some t the commence of the commence

mineral alkali; ar of magnesia. Some practitioner in Urope thinks that the bash is always rendered more efficacious by these additions. However this may be, it is my opinion that medicines in combination will effect what the same medicines seperately could not accomplish. 52 willian all services to see an Lecture 3rd Notwithstanding the various means suggested to attain the proper administration of Perevian Bark, there are some cases where it cannot be given at all by the mouth, owing to The peculiar scritability of the Alimentary canal, which caused it to be rejected by vomiting, or to page of by the bowels. In such instances it is usual to resort to enjections, I have never employed the bark in this way, except in children. It is endeed very deficult to persuade adults to Submit to this method of administration, as often as is His simpossible that I may have derived advantages in some causes from injections of our medicine; but Sam not prepared to day, that emplayed in this manner, it can arrest progress of an entermittent, or any other disease. There is a strong objection to this practice, which I have not mentioned. The rectum after a while becomes so writable, that the evena is not retained a moment after it has been enjected. However, as you may sometimed have occasion to employ

54 so part our midely of always have of when were a tracker than some of some where we comment to your state to the sinon to facus plat. more to an investibility of the or the contrary made a world on most to be uponed by mathers to high the lighter lawner to see I represent who is for most to emportune I have more wifely the land on the way what in his his see the see while day a year the Copins and will have for atherent Love, ending winder was now you northey to see the fee appearing the same Aufrajo de Het many som some sections of our dry cois and of sees medicine a to the terre and improper to the of the opposite 00 and the desirence of and rates 1 7 g ne tes

55 the bark in enema, I will give you a form. Outaugle 2 or 3 drahms of the powder, in a solution of gum arabic, starch, & flasseed tea, or some other vehicle of this kind. The buch showed be as small as possible, lest by distending the rection, it should be expelled. To soothe the irritability of the rectum, it is customary to mix a little landamum with the other ingredients. Bark has also been applied in different modes to the surface of the body. Cataplasnes or partices of this medicine have been placed over the region of the stomach, wother parts. This forme have not employed in intermettents. Bather lacal and general have also been suggested. The immersion of the feet in a strong decotion of Peruvian Bark has been attended with benefical results. I have bather the whole body in a strong decotion of the black oak bash, & have experienced advantage from it in children. The former method I have never used ._ Bark has also been employed in ets dry state. St. Darwin tells us that cures of internettents have been effected by sprinkling the

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sheets with the powdered bark. To believe this, on so respectable authority as that of Darwin, require a great extretch of credulity. I conjess I do not believe it, But applyed in another way it has produced the effects alleaged: I mean in the form of the barto jacket. The pawder is to be quetted into a waistcoat, which must be worn next the skin. This is a weak remedy, & is not effectual in the more veolent cases of entermittents But in delicate women, & young children, I have used it with undoubted advantage. however with the internal administration, it is very impresent. It's made of operating is easily understood. A tonic impression is made on the surface of the body, and by sympathy is con. veyed to the stomach, where it hinders the arising of those morbid associations which I conceive to be the cause of intermittent fevero .- Next to the Perewian Bark, the Verpentaria stands highest on the list of our vegetable tonics for the cure of entermittents. This was employed long ago by Lydenham who prescribed it together with wine.

His general rule was, that wherever wine is ludicated, the serpentaria should also be administered, Whether alone it is capable of curing intermittent I will not pronounce. But combined with the back it sometimes effects a cure when back alone has failed. Of this there can be no doubt. One preparation of Serpentaria is remarkable for its efficacy. It is the following. Of Persevian Bash 3 fs To be divided of powdered root of Soprataria 31 (into 4 powders: Your to be given by carbonate of soda - 30 gras) 4 times a day. Why serpentaria their exhibited has such extraorai-- nary powers, it is empossible to determine from any a priori speculations. But we all know that powers are given to medicined in combination, which are not gravted to the same medicines deperately; or even differently combined. The preparation above mentioned has been used for 1/2 a century, or has exected cures under the most extraordinary circumstances, when the whole series of tonic medicines had been used in vain. It is therefore with great confidence that I recommend it to your attention.

Among the remidies for tuternittents, few are more efficacious than the Enpatorium Perfoliatum, which, In the common language of the country is called Thoroughwort, or Baneset. It has extraordinary powers, being diaphoretic, emetic, and emi = = nently tonic. By its combined properties of diaphoretic o tonic, it may be used when the peruvian bark would be inadmissible, as when the state of apyregia is not complete. It may, from these properties, be prescribed in all stages, both in fever & enternission. The Eupatorium I have a good deal employed both in private of public practice, & have has good reason to be pleased with its efficacy. Dr. Harack of N. york informed me that he employed it to the entire exclusion of back, or arsenic. There is another species the Eupotorium Pelosure, Known by the name of hoarhaund, which is not profsessed of equal virtues, though it also is somewhat medicinal. The dose of the Eupatorium Perfoliatum is 20 or so grows. of the powder. or a wine glass full of a strong decation every hour or do -

62 look for the west of it called the themies they are a week in forgon air of there we will be to the way be were when the at emples. It way from there a fine that the formation in the got with in him a to then fire. The layestering granted in dry to the see from the complete hereign i have been for your for he flested with its exercise in Househ of it you reform 7 hat is a property at the the extre arriver of have a straight in There is another softeness the Capatarilian Celoras Insum ty Fernance of which is not fighterful of april 1 noticed a though at into jet copyright present is 30 gives of the bounder or a wine shift fatt o The way

In our enumeration of medicined adapted to the cure of intermittents, the Chirouece angularis, or common centaury is not to be over looked. It is degerent both in appearance & medicinal effects from the centainly of the shape. It may be given advantage - ously where the bark is inadmissible. At it is both depharetic & tonic, it may be employed indis-= criminately in all stages of the disease. The dose is a tumbler full of the strong injusion, repeated as often as the patient can well bear ... There are two very useful torics yielded in abundance by our forests, The Corner Florida & Cornus Tericea. Cach upon a careful examina + tion by a graduate of this University, has been found to be closely allied to the Peruvian Bark both in chemical composition, o in medicinal powers. Like that medicine they may be administered in decation, injudion, or pawder; and like it, are more efficaciones in the last. The dose is also the same

properties is the Frances Firginiana, or the wild

64 rentourne so not its become they in . I was took in aspending a medicine algorith of underwy of Sugar son the train to seem neignation the thing it the might been to deminestate in all of the or The durant . . . now is a transless fall of the strong we assessed as often as the position to an audio beal There are less very adopet to in in alessania by no for all " a layer to a & Corners Thurses, the temper a course log lian by a graduate of this University, hart of frank to be closely alles to the Bearing in the hoth, in chemical on produce, be tou rawers. The test weareness they may be a in decation, but were, or hawders on I let now opinionale in the last. The more second Alles to the Property on and law justice is the Interest Sugar

cherry tree. I have little doubt of its beneficial effects. Professor - Barton, and other practitioners have used it with advantage. The Princes verticillaters or black alder has also acquered some reputation as a tonic medicine. The bark of the root is employed, & most generally in decation. Imyself have had no experience of ets vertued. All the species of oak are more or less useful. The white oak approached nearest to the Peruvian bark, in chemical composition, but as a remedy is inferior to the black, it chast nut oak, I have not emplayed them. They are however said to have arrested the progress of enter-= mittents. They have the same powers, though in an injerior degree, with the cortes peruviames. Every species of the wellow of our country is propersed of tonic powers. Experiements made In the almis House, under my superintendence, have proved the common wellow to be very useful. It should be taken in decoction, in as great quantities as the patient can bear hears

as a course of it is former to this interest Sing handle of Lyon. Car act the habered

The bark of the Liviadendron telepipera, or common people has been much extalled by Dr. Rush in Intermettents fevers. He considered it next to the Peruvian bark in efficacy. Since his time, many practitioners have employed it with various results , on the whole however with advantage. It may beadmentstered in decoction or substance in the same dose with common back. It is most efficient when taken in powder. These remedies, derived from our own country, effect, under different circumstances a cure of intermettents. I will not say that they are all infallible: but as they are indigenous, they are worthy of your attention. He will now revert again to fareign medicines, and first we will mention the back of Augustura. This has been generally known as a medicine only 20 or 25 years. When first announced it acquired universal con-- federice, so as almost to supersede the Peruvian bark. After a while, however, it lost its reputatean. It has very talety revived, I is much extolled in the English journals. In this country

it has been considerably used within a twelve mouth. As it is more grateful to the stomach, or more astrigent than Teruvian bark, it may be used when this medecine cannot be retained. In of the intermittent types it is useful. It may be taken in decoction, infusion, or substance. Its dose is less than that of Teruvian back, being about 20 or 30 grains . - -The Sweetenia febrifuga, which is a species of mahagany, has been much recommended by - Many persons have bore testimony to its efficacy. It is very similar to the last men-- traved article in its powers, & should be employed lu similar cases. By consulting the writers an intermettents you will find other barks recommended. The cin-- chowa horibunda of the cinchona caribica are among the number. Of these I can say nothing from my own experience. The wood of Luapsia has been of late much used. It is more parti--cularly calculated for dispepties cased. Thave employed it, but have not had occasion to think it at all calculated to meet the severer attacks of intermittent fever. 20 he potential topics it is independent in lase whether that of Demoin last, her 10 or 30 ye am so e c opines of de some delection to the line

Sectione 4th There remains only two vegetable tonics which it is worth while to mention in this place; One of these is the Gum Kine. This was originally brought buto notice, as a remedy in intermittents, by Dr. John Fothergill of Landon He stated it to be so efficacious as totally to superse on the Peruvian bark. His practice was imitated in this city to a great extent. The result of the observations made by our practitioners is that by itself kind is a feeble remedy, and not calculated for the cure of diseases. But exhibited in certain states of combination, it is one of the most powerful of our medicines. An excellent formula is the following.

Of Kino 3 is maan maan 10 or 12 pawders,

Of Gentian 3 fs one of which may be given of Opium 200 3 grus every 2 or 3 hours The cases to which this is more particularly appli-= cable are such are connected with bawel complaints. The last of the vegetable remedies in enter--mittent fevers is charcoal. This cames to us and such strong authority, that it is well worthy of our

72 that by stoll her is a fable over up.

attentions. The first account respecting it was published by Dr. Colbert. To this gentleman the use of it was first suggested by a Vicilian prac-- titioners. Having true it in many cases with success he is enclined to believe it equal, if not superior to the Perewian back. The general expect, he informs us, is to take away the unpleasant taste in the mouth, to allay sickness, to stop vamiling, to increase the apetite, & strengthen the dijestive powers. It some -- times causes constipation, or in one of the case it cured a dysenting of a week's standing. He says that given in fever, it has frequently stoped the progress of the disease. This much Dr. Colbert tells us in his first account, which was published in the 10th volume of the Edingburg medical I physicial journal. He afterwards made another communication in which he states, that in many cases of intermetterite which had accured in Sicily, the charcoal had been used by various practitioners of that esland with success. In all These 20g. cured the fever. The dose was a drachin or so every two or three hours. In small doses it

74 thereined the first second ourselled to me pertilised by the Event. To his getting the we of the was first englated by a Phillips telesomer Having tree to be war grown with he is enclosed to to line it export, if it superior to the Fermine took. He general expert, in Expendent is to take away the emplestent take in the now to allow sichnesses to stay admiting, a second the electric or direction the rejective favores . It was wind a depending of in worth or war ; The day largely of the advance . This was In Eather a the tothe volume of the language of man I physicial grands. He glering wind with mountain in shirt many cased of enternelle its which has arrived is their, the charcoal to try was to man a halleners of the when all sureport of

had cured or dysenteries. If one half of 75 his account be true, the remedy is highly worthy of your attention. Twenty or thirty years ago dulpher was entraduced by Dr. Granger luto practice in intermettents, He gave I drachen mixed with ardent spirits, at a dose, The success which resulted from the use of this remedy, Sattributed at first to the spirits. But of late so many proofs of its efficacy have been given, that no doubt can remain respecting it. The shirts of our town are very liable to intermittent fevers, and the low trish who inhabit them, are accustomed to take the sulpher with great benefit. Ithink it of very little consequence whether it be administered in millo or in ardent spirits. Much has been said by Dr. Monroe respecting the employment of Blue Fetriol in intermittents. He found it useful in those cased which occured amongst the British soldiers in holland or the Metherlands. Whether it has great efficacy in intermittent fevers, I will not

positively pronounce. Those instances in which I found it of most advantage, were cases of old quartans, which had run on for a great while. The best manner of exhibition is the following. Of Blue Vitriol - 4 good () Devias the Of Estract of Peruvian bash 32 As much common dyrrup Profs ento 16 as would be sufficient to pells, one of which make it of proper consistance) is to be given every 3 or 4 haurs. Dispersed throughout different practical authors, you will find recommendations of the cuprum ammoniacum. This has not been much luplayed: but considering its great titility in spilepery of other periodical diseases, it would be likely to prove advantageous in intermittent fever. It should be given in the same tustances with the preceeding remedy. - On a semilar footing may be placed all the preparations of Vetrial. July hate alumine has been highly esteemed in the treatment of intermittents. It has been long used, & its efficacy is to well

78 a Z .

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attested to admit of doubt. Eullen prescribed it in union with metineg or other aromatics. But he says it is offensive to the stomach, and has no great confidence in it. By the cele-- brated Dr. Lind, however, alum is considered as inferior - only to Peruvian bark. He administered it like bullen in combination with nutning. My own experience with regard to it is very limited. I have seldom prescribed it, and never with great benefit. It has been used in other Severs. Applysician of South Carolina says that nothing is more serviceable in the luter-- mittents, and remettents of that country. Darwin confirms the account, I stated that it is most useful when these gevers are combined with bowel affections, as the Sysentery, o diarrhaa. The saecharum Saturne also claims some of our attention. By many practitioners much confidence has been placed in the venedy. It was once the favorite in this city. Dr. Barton ranks it, with perhaps the exception of arsenic, at the head of the medicines for the cure of intermittents.

80 Mating the transmitted to the storage, 1 My sould strend you with regard land is wing limited it I when in some foursest hed they also little from honger to the street was him others assert a transfer or and a layet beautiful plane that satisfies is your serviceable in the inte williate, and near that is that Engeling. Then coming a the somewhy between the is last interest the the there of war on combined a cott versed, as the sydenday, or drawlaw. him this the steedings a september also the impriese him to be delay of last the s e Harming we think a tre. Do the war it with freshirt and the court is a grant assessed the processing of the their and a throughten

But his representations of its efficacy are too strong. Determining from the result of my own observation, instead of the head, I would place it at the foot of the catalouge. As nearly allied to the preparation of lead above mentioned, assenic shall now be considered. Perhaps this article, in the estimation of practitioners generally is next to the Peruvian back. That it has done good is not be denyed. But Sam convenced that its powers are overtated. and whenever you expect any certainty from its administration, you will often be disappointed. Whether this arise from any imperfection of the remedy, or in the mode of prescribing it. I can-- not determine. This much however I may say, that in those formes of intermittent ofever which proceed from the weakings of age, or from debau -- chery, or are accompanied with Typhus symptoms arsenic is wholly encompetent to the cure, This may be known from the nature of the medicine. Bark imparts tone to the stomach, and vigues to the system generally. But arsenic, though

82 you and advertished of the second in the afront. Lettermany from the see to say may own thereston, instead of the That pleased place to at the good of the extremage. . 4 . . . It many villes to the jurgmention of lad above possistioned, assessed while made to one-1 vines. Rodops the while, in the estimate of persentationed goingly is need to the firming lake that it has done good in not be valled, But I have convenced that was is more no constant ind alenew you expect any se tryity from the annimotivation, you will often be noughpointed. Whather there wise from sen interpretion of the complying the more of his willing its time and astronous, the march moves I way my that to things from a to entermite of four which hooms from the westings of open or from deline assessed wholy encougated to the com. This way he tomore from the notice of the hearing But imports how to the other with moneyair to The significant of the tracking the of the

associated with the tonics, does not possess there morgarating powers. Debitity is induced by its employ-= ment both on the stomach of the body generally. and in its remate operations, it causes follow pale-- neps of the skin, adema of the timber, another signed of great debility. - Not only in the cases & have mentioned, but even in those most favourable to its operation, arsenic generally fails, yet there are some occasiones on which it may be employed. It may be used advantageously in children, an whose bodies it acts more strongly of to as it has no taste not smell, it will be much more agreeable than the bark. The action of arsenicle is very prompt, and if after 1. 8 or at farthest 10 days, you do not succeed, you should lay the remedy aside. Otherwise you might produce mis-- chevous effects. It has totally been alledged by high authority, that when arsenic does not succeed by itself, it may be rendered very efficacioned by combination with Gerevian Bark. This is sound practice, and I have unitated it with advantage. Arsenic is said to prepare the body for the bash,

84 very prompt, and by spirit, I so at la or when an intermettent does not yield easily, it has been recommended to have recourse to this medicing and afterward to recent to the bank. I have not tried this plan, but there is nothing in it abound in theory. A curious medicine has been lately suggest ted in the cure of intermellents, Spixers, or the well of spiders had long been thought by the oulgar, to cure the fever of ague. Dr. Jackson, in a tate vosit of his to Philadelphia, told me that he had true it with the greatest advantage. He entangles a few grains of the web with geen arabic thus gives it to his patient. He immediate effects are to produce a glow over the boay, to coretation, or mental inquistude. It may be given through ale the stages indiscriminately. He moreover Informed me that in all cases of nervous diseases, it is preferable to opium. Brought into notice by such respectable authority, the medicine is worthy your alleutran, I would make an excellent subject for an inaugural thesis. I have now enumerated these remedies most approved in the treatment of intermittents. In

86 Wille To I There is nothing on it shows to their We I grapped in a your had been tweet surged The case of and with the Olivery of the walk It will the gest at stratego. Mr. wife o joins of the web with principle in to produce a glas one the lang to the contations to inside you was an it was be informed me that we all codes of moround described in in proposed to fine they to attend on to see out was seen though the mean man and subject for any any many there is When some le interited that

such a general account as I must necessarily give, it would be impossible for me to describe minutely the particular circumstances which should influence you in the prescription of each article. This therefore I leave you to your own judgments.

Secture 5th. In the enumeration of the remedies for intermittent fevers, Ineglected to mention one, which though not ranking among the first, does not however deserve to be averlooked. This is gelatine or animal mucilage. Ten or fifteen years ago, the French practitioners were much in the habit of employing it. They prescribed it in the form of common glue. The later French authors have viterated the praises before bestowed upon it. Very recently it has been used in this city, but in a much more agreeable form than that of the Fruch practitioners. It is used here in the shape of gelly, or the calf's foot gelly is prefered. One of our oldest o most respectable physicians, has emplayed it in a member of his own family, who had long been sich with the intermittent fever, and in whom the common remedies had been tried without effect. He confined the patient to a diet exclusively of gelly, and in course of a few days the fever was broken. Whather the remedy will be of general sitelety fecture, experience must determine I - I have get to make some additional observations relative to the cure of

90 h -1 a a The he was a trade Martin 1 does to the section 9 horistaniers I is not all appoint it which a promoper till was not in 1 1 C to in they there shows you the construction while the the Kindle of Segar 1 ed has been stated 4

intermittents. Pases will accasionally occur, so intractible in their nature, that now of the remedies above enumerated will be sufficiently exicacious to arrest their progress. When instances of this kind are observed, it is fair to conclude either that they arise from congestions in the viscera, or that they, owe their obstinacy, to a confirmed habit of the system. Here it is necessary that a strong empres. sion should be made. He should appeal to the use of mercury. This has been employed in intermettents for a hundred years, and the whole current of testimony goes to prove ets efficacy, It is proper to insimuate it gradully into the system, or to heep up its action for several weeks . In some cases a substitution of blisters will answer very well. These showed be applied on the extremities, and not dried up to hastily. Their action is very much some with that of mercury. By making a strong impression on the body, they interrupt Those comeatenated affaciations, which, I have before told you, are the cause of desease. He have now arrived at those remedies

92 1 1 wind the margaful till indicated of begins it is firm indication in water or a contra in such another rection, Home of we need from these Low other to make. He should appear I mexicon this has here with out til bir was recorded beard and the whole margette todinary your to lever its oficial, It is here for to intermedia the graduling with the souther that when the dotter to severe make. new publituding of theolow The so where he double in the his not done my to hatther hope who were hopeiles with what is between the in extract some experience on the love, they within

which are calculated to meet the second indication in the apyrenia; or those which are to be given just before the expected recurrence of the paralysm. It is the common practice to order the patient to go to bed, and to take opium as Dr. Frotter has recom-- mended it. Marm beverages are also administered for the purpose of exciting a sudorific effect. Either is a powerful prompt, & diffusible stimulus, and from these properties, answers very well at this time. you should war the patient not to load his sto much about the usual time of attack, as a full stomach night bring an nausea, & sometimes veolent varieting. Gases are ended related, where 6 or Thours fasting has completely cured the disease. Any great change in the state of the stomach answers the same purpose. By some practitioners avery deferent made is employed. They make the strongest possible empressions on that viscus, by stimulatry medicines. Strong spirituous liquors, either alone, or impregnated with spices have often been used. So doubt they often prove advantageous. In fact whatever makes a strong impression on the system,

94 it the comment plateting years I'm policy son the court inquities from advisory delined to Son when I you They shadensty not the land being in manders ! I wantered curtain on in thing steams on Excession where where or them or fasting has completely and the sid the perfectle company or was In I see and for the ter surround . I may after ticked from the age the of approximated and the March deferred of the free trees Forder Little Fred Fred live starting to go in the Strage St.

whether it be by means of the mind, or by medicines, will succeed frequently in curring intermittents. Emetics given before the paragyem will have a powerful effect. Phisters sometimes will ward off the attack, if applied just before it is expected! I have dwell minutely on the treatment of entermit. that Severs, as you will find them often of very difficult cure; and as, if suffered to run on, they will be attended with unpleasant results. They, are afet to run ento continued feveres, and ento Those of a typhous form. In Children hydroci. - phalus is induced. One of the most common causes of this disease is the march minumata, acting in the first place, so as to produce inter. - mittent fevers. The remote consequences are coupesting I severus of the viscera, which accosion jaundice, droper, and other depravations of the body. Perhaps no opinion is more fallacious than that Intermit tent fevers are of use to the body. Of the school of Boerhave it was the doctrine, that unless of a malignant type, they shaved be suffered to continue, that their the morbid matters might

96 friends to on the lose

be conveyed out of the system. This is erronious in theory, or bad in practice, as it leads to procrasti= - nation. Neverthelys it cannot be denied, that intermittents sometimes cure other diseases. They often have the effect of removing yout, Theumatism, and cutaneous affections. They are beneficial in the nervous diseases, chorea, epilepsy, asthma, dispuncea, or per. haps mania & melancholy. I mentioned before that it is becoming the practice in England, to send their consumption patients into miasmatic districts for the purpose of getting the agen of fever. - After having exected cure in old cases of intermittents, we should advise our patients to avoid all the exciting causes of disease, as exposure to coed, or whatever induces debelity. It is proper also to continue the tonic plan of treatment for some time, especially in cold or moist weather.

Remittents.

2 Remittent Fevers These are mere modifications of the intermettents. Cullen very justly condemns the preceeding nosologists who considered the remittent as a distinct species of fever. He remarks that they both arise from the same cause or in the same situations, that they are cured by the same remedies, and that they were atter-- nate with one another an some occasions, in the same person. All this is true. But as they require different modes of treatment, they should for sake of convenience be vanhed under different heads. In Thomas's practice the symptoms of remittents are very accurately describe, and to this work therefore Treger you. _ As is laid down by that author, they are sometimes inflammatory, sometimes nervous, and sometimes malignant. But as in this country they occur in an inflammatory, much more frequently than in any other state. I will proceed to treat of the cure adapted to such a state. Treatment. The principal indication is to produce a complete internission. It is usual to commence by taking blood. The symptom which demand this remedy are a full, strong pulse; a flees hed countenance;

100 L' Romelland : 150 as the interestints from the same to the The fath and from the with her the the district our of the train of they alice to find they to the transmitted of minutes S. P. C. F.

difficult respiration; and heat all over the body. Next an emetic is to be administered. Of the lastan emetic is to be prefered. It not only acts by more completely emptying the alewentary canal, but also by making a more powerful impression on the stomach itself. It is an injurious practice to substitute the Specacuava, as has too often been done, for this me. - dicine . - So meet the same indications, it is after. ward proper to resort to mercurial purges. you should not listen to those writers, who have of tale advised the rejection of these cathartics. The European authors, among whom is Dr. Thomas, are generally averse to the mercurial purges in remittents. It is, however, underiably true, that next to emetics, they are the most useful remedies. Other medicines may evacuate the bowels, but none so completely. After the use of the emetic o cathartics, diaphoreties come in with advantage. The most useful of thiso are the antimornial preparations, and sometimes the saline mixture, made by saturating potast with omegans, leman juice, or bine juice. The spiritus Mindereri, of which I have before spoken, is also well

(4) If this does not succeed, apply prounded we or cold water to the head, if this don't answer the application of a blister will be found useful

(A)

adapted to remittent fevers . - The disease by such freatment, may generally made to entermit in 3 or 6 days. But if you do not succeed by this time, it is generally proper to resort to the emetic again. A strong impression must be made by blisters applied to the superior or inferior extremeties, or, if necessary, to both, During the continuance of the disease, some subordinate symptoms occur, which demand attention. Sometimes a great or distriping heat is experienced on the surface of the body. To relian this, apply cold water or vinegas over the skin by means of effunged. This remedy removed the heat, quiets the restlessness, and renders the patient much more comfortable. _ - If determination to the head take place, as it often does, it is in-- dicated by a suffersed countenance, a wild expression of the eyes, or a tendancy to delivium. In such ceses you should first remove the hair from the head. (4) But the most exectual method is to take blood from the part by cupping, & leeching, or to use some other means of topical depletion. The most

deposit to relication of the second by the ing. But if you wint a word by this time; A servery temporal our man by blisters here laster supporter or good extremeted or me part to both; Therene the continuous of the disease, is forderate of reference made, which demand. attention. Tomationed a great or reproperly head (A) I have often found new milh, taken directly from the cow, to prove useful, in irritability of the stomach. A table spoon full once in a while should be administered, Anodyni enjections are very advantageous. They are made by ewoloping a tea spoon full or two of landanum, in a little mucilage. _ _ _ _ Sist the Sound Hysters with a total on from the first of mothers a general in go as enneather mens of topics replished. The

common symptoms which occur during the remittent are nausea vometing. These may arise from the presence of bile, or from a peculiar irritability of the stomach. To remove the bile use emetics or purges; but in the other case a different mode of practice is to be resorted to. The aftervescent drang ht is very useful in queting morbio irritability of the stomach. Small quantities of ment tea are also advantageous. But the best remedy is Lime water with milk. A table spoon full of each should be taken every 15, 20 or 30 minutes trother very useful venedy is the injusion of Serpentaria. Dr. Kuhn informs me that nothing is more effectual than this in checking bellions vomiting. and soothing writability of the stomach. (A) When the stomach has lost its tone a tea spoon full of the tencture of cloves given occasionally may prove beneficial. If you do not succeed by these means apply sinapiens to the feet, and if these fail, formentation to the stomach. Itmong the formentations nothing is better than prepared by quitting 20g. of cloves in flammel, and everinging it out in brancy. If you should still

on wasting, it was not of below to from a prevalent wordship of the downersh received the tile willianders regarged, but in the the cope a day and made of he chies is to he results lo. I'm approvederate drawy to the servey extended in quitin restor entationing of the stime who, showing present " out to the in also decolate find little the besting was a fundint by a the mile her it talks a fear file of each placed he taken coly of 20 or 30 me Contactor com as feel remary is the Entersion of leftetames. Dr. Hickory dry drown on that grathing in on affect the Heat Historie chesching bellione madeinger, and took any producting of the The in a dear had last the day a see 1) received to held not discounty have minutes apply distriction to the fire, and of have fail, formed stein to the strench. It was the francistations nothing is better their performed to quelling Deg. of above to flowers, and winging it out in branchy. If you planes sie

fail, have recourse to a blister, which placed over the region of the stomach, has very great effects. (26) An internission or complete remission being effected, pour in the Genevian Bash, combined with aromatic medicines. But where you have the slightest doubt about the absence of the Lever, instead of the bark use bitters; as Eupatorium, Perfoliatum, centuary of despentaria. The last is the best. It is wrange to be in haste to get at the tonic remedies. They should never be used till the intermission or remis - sion be completely established. If there is the slightest degree of fever, tonics are injurious. you must go an in this case with your depteting, measures. To this rule however there is on exception, this is, when there is a decided tendancy to a typhus state. Here the common medicines are to be rejected, and another mode of practice to be followed. This shall be detailed hereafter . --

108 have very to a blister, which place mer the 90 region of the Alexander, I have very good offerto. who " or other entironities or conflicte nemption being exected point in the Fernance Buch, combined with wounter medicined. But a hove you have the Agates could about the absure of the fewer instead of the lack for betieve; as Enpatricing, Perfoliation, conting reputance The fast is the best. It is many the pro haste to get at the tomic remedies. Here should never the word tall the suthern favour or mounts can be completely established, If there is the depliet dayer in fewer, tomas are injureered. for quart go an in this case with your infacting meadered; to this out however there is one couple This espectual formes and and the dancy took by file date. Here The comman williams we to the right of as insterranged by fraction to be follower than = :

3. Continued Fevers. Lecture 6. By nosological writers, this class of diseases has been very differently arranged. I shall consider it under the general heads of Typocha and Typhus. --and Typhus. a. Synocha. The most common form of synocha in this country, is the Bilious inflammatory fever. This prevails throughout the United States, but more particularly in the southern portion. Like the fevers already mentioned it arises from marsh measurate, and other causes. The entermittent, remettent, and con--timed believes fevers, are ended the same disease, varied only in their type. They are produced by simi-- lar caused, appear at the same seasons of the year, frequently interchange their character, and are caused by the same remedies. To close is the anulogy, espe--cially between the remittent and continued, that the history which is given in Thomas of the former, will answer very well for the latter. Aquestion has

110 i tombenued hours. Lecture to a good to the stand The wood or wither was fine of the in typhus. The give as his of Type has no superature is The most common form of open has en this vicitizing the Milain of favorably form. This browied her of his the Hands first from water build be the studies frontion of helphy feel intendence for alforit where ye consigned hours in allow course the extensions, combest, pay con were telegrand forces , are withen The said a second muse by in your labor good and browners for when in mounts, appear at the dame designed of the joing consisting interestant griders he water, and doe you the in the same semented. To close or the humboly cape cally beton the generates grown hims that the e in end were very wells for The latters with privilian has C

been much agitated, and there are not wanting physicians of respectibility on either side. By Hiblary, and Fordyce it was maintained, that when the fever is fully formed, it will run its natural course; and all that a practitioned can do, will be to abote some of the sympto To prove the correctness of their opinion, they appeal to the measles, small pox &c, the pragress of which me. dianes cannot arrest. These undoubtedly will run their course, and all that can be done, will be the alleviation of their severer symptoms. But this is by no means a pertinent example. The small pox or measles are preculiar diseases, and are not governed by the same laws which regulate other morbed affections. He every day see fevers arrested by bleeding, purging, emetics, diaphoretics, or some other remedy, which is calculated to make a violent impression on the system. This theory is dangerous. It arose in the dark ages of medicine, and has been contimed from too great respect for authority. It is dan-- gerous, because it gives rise to feeble practice, and by preventing the employment of effectual remedies in the early stages, suggers the fever to rem on till it gets beyond contract. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly some

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foundation for the opinion of critical days, out of which this view of fever arose. The doctrine of critical days is, that there is a disposition in continued fevers to take on a crisis at given times; or that nature at certain periods endeavours to bring about a solution of the disease. This was entertained as far back as the time of Hiphacrates. The critical days of this author are the Fra. 5th. 7th. 9th 11th 14th 17th according to down the 20th and the 21th according to others - Every practitioner who has carefully watched the progress of contimued fevers, has had occasion to remark that on certain days, there was more or less despotion in the fever to give way as remet. Get this is not so distinct as was mentioned by Hippocrates; owing probably to the variableness of our climate, I some other circumstances which enterrupt the steady musch of fevers. This is not mere speculation. Many advantages may be gained in practice, by a strict attention to the evitical days. The only hypathesis which explains this disposition in continued fevers to remit certain tunes, is that they have somewhat of the intermettent type, being at first quotidian, next tertian, and after the

person for the spine of whiteour sup out of which This was of fear ands. The sesting of contract way a that there is a disposition in continue of ever to Take on a create at given times; to that notice Are to period andervacio to long about a volution of the source. This was intertained as for hack as the time of Mighornten, the circios day of this suthing on the the 20th and the 25th according to them took found : traver who has carrying in takes the property of south me femera has has received to remark that as return was offered were a feel good officer on for force of naverent or remet that this is not so distinct as made sintender of the places of towns for the fire come Charge of our children to the commence of the winds was which interrupt the wheavy yearch of few mi the is and not mine expense time, when a south yes him the from an position, by a street attention to the overtices layer the only by their which explains this dist. haction to contense fewer to rest to true, is but they show show that of the interviews topper. long at first papered from the term, wie after the N

11th day very generally quartar. As such a disposition in nature seems really to exist, we should so manage our remedies, as to cooperate with her about a solution of the fever. As the believes fevers are of an inflammatory nature, the principle undication is evident. It is to subdue the increased action, and bring it down to the natural standard. (Treatment) To meet this indication venesection is the best possible remedy. It is both prompt and exectual. It should however be directed by judgment, and tempered by discommination. To not be quided in your use of it, by the name of disease. The same disease varies very much at defferent times, or in dij. ferent parts of a country; and none more than the believes feveres. In this city, and the neighbouring parts and yerent in their nature, or require different treatment, from those which occur in the southern states. The meet and . The bellions fever of these parts in an inflammatory disease, and exacts a profuse use of the laucet. But when you get to barolina or Jeorgia, this must be laid aside entirely or very spe = ringly employed, In any situation, however, where you

115 in home with the special his N istorialis an instruction to plant, who y hope for the more ago 1 made and for to person to take I so stone I wanted being 1 The return the history to a distance in mide to the f. within the comment when in tength never to the 1 alural stiluctions without the wife privates their winters to be suffered than the Tu to lead of gales a court, the later months and 8 quetinal. It absences were too to treat to by forty t in hayans by significant in any to be nice 1 how proved go by fire town in a discourse you some to him so wind my much at supposed the did to be many not perte of warmany ; who now were Thoughten here feeling the this tity, and the new planning, of it in you sport in fact a later of the or friend pe di lu in with the water was a hour for a line of his a te

meet with a case where there is a strong, full pulse; hot skin; and other englammatory symptoms; you may sapely resort to the laucet, without regard to the place where the fever may occur. _ toacuations from the alementary canal are advantageous in all fevers, but more especially in the Bellians, as in these they remove the bile from the stomach or entertimes. Bleeding should be followed up by an emetic. In this perspase a combination of epecacuana, & tartrate of anitmony should be employed. The first is prompt; the latter exection. The proportion is 2 gones of antimony to 20 of epecacuancy which should be taken at a dose. You must observe that I am much attached to the use of emetics in all the cases of fever yet mentioned Experience has taught me, that in the commencement they are far superior to purges. But it is after necessary to rejeat them daily, a sometimes twice a day. There is a fashion in medicines as in other diseases. Thirty or Forty years ago, emetics were much employed in this of other countries, in the cure of bilians fevers. But a hind of refinement has ducceeded, or they have given

118 and other say be made of saying lines; was entire yours for from House from the sale and and willing The places where the faces may copier. hand the alementary and amount of week him will were extended in the had try recover to tree from their have to reduce the follows up by among historic free product on continuent time of aforenessing Ground to the tatter effection he grayes traveled it railing to 10 of electronist where it wi to after ancepary to wifered lady is in strong to the said says there is a supple South or Foly yo my contract on a much property hinde is become that to surrended of her have your

way to the less offensive operation of cathastics. But they are again reviving. By consulting the French and English authors who wrote respecting the diseases of their respective armses in Egypt. you will find that the physicians were fairly driven from the use of purges to that of emetics. On the management of the bellious diseases of this city, practitioners are more apt, than a few years ago, to administer emetics. The writers on the diseases of the last of Mest hairs, which much then turopen are similar to ours, universally prescribe emetics. This you will find by consulting the works of Jackson, Clark, and other authors who have written For 4 years. Outices given in commencement of fever, relieve head ache, quiet nausea, take of the heat from the surface of the body, and by producing dia = phoeresis bring the disease to a speedy solution. In very few cases are these remedies suproper. There are however exceptions to the general rule. Emetics should not be presembed, where the nuck is short, the countenance flored, and an evident thudaway to apoply exists. Nor should they be used in cases of rupture, or

120 the to be a offered of softential a on him the fit was the time who we had to bearing affect of the form of the surround of have expected animous 1945. you win find that the physicans was factly down from this west purpo to that of emeted. In the many wast the stellions wiseres of this configure. ationers are more aft, their afer persons, to The last is that heave which much they tempe regarder to see on course make fredombe control In a part to be an interest of the hand a see the reduced that was other authors who have it it with to promise with the form with a first of the for the sole when the state of the fait in terment by in any of head or of the installed from to a region of freely experience want her want in file remaining on from of hours be haven theefast to the general side lighters. dans not be presented when The will is that the unteres flored, and an evident territory to apople water I has should they be now in cased of respectives, our

of pregnancy. -- Next in point of efficacy are purges. These act beneficially by evacuating the bile, and the fecal contents from the intestines. Mercurial com = binations are decidedly to be prefered. The best are calomel & jalops, or wheebarb. It is worthy of remark, that the time of remission should be selected for the administration of purges. They are more aft to remain on the stomach, and act more promptly and efficiently when given during the remission. If emplayed in the parayyone, they are either rejected, or lie many hours without effect. The mescuriae cathes ties should be followed by the saline. These are less stimulating, and more in relation to the blood vegsels. Combinations of neutral salts should be employed. A form very much used by myself of other practitioners of this city is the following . --Mix then well . Fastan Emetic - 1 gm .. Lemon or line juice? 3i The advantage of this is, that while it gently operates

a compet in first of open There set temperally by executing 0 a white for the chatical. tractions are desirably to the finite 1 an enter john nother to the so 6 that the transfer u administration of fee a C a Majorie He photogram they are the to the grant training on that I ag 8 stone Between the more in 1 Continuations of senters will all it 0 8 A a a 2 B

on the bowels, it also produces a pleasant diapharesis? The dose is a table spoon full every one, two, or three hours according to circumstances. As we advance in the treatment of the Sever enemeta become useful as substitutes for purges. This happens particularly when there is great irritability of the stomach. They are sametimes required to promote the operation of cathertics. It is evident that they are suitable to all feveres of a bellious character, by relieving constipation, or evacuating the bile. Purges may frequently be repeated without effect; a glyster is then of service. The following is a good formula, and that his common use. Atable spoon full of common salt is to be disolved in a funt of water, and a table spean full of lard, or alive ail, or caster ail to be added. _ Next we use diaphoretics. These, you all know are importent in the cure of fevers. No class of remedies require a more clear discrimination, or judgment. If unseasonably administered they are productive of mischeef. This has so often happened that practitioners begin to fear the employment of them, and they are much less use Than formerly. In prescribing them, you should bear in

of in which we great my my in mi the desired a tiple opening of my one, has a three pr howen arguedang to expendences the we stay on me the material of the fights chemits become and in va a substitute of the program but suppose policinary wi to the in your to with to loty in the about the fine A to interne the first the material in fe. catherteen the event that the beautiful 1 il form after to the me showether to place in soft a And to come they also have a horgen my grouper to 1 to respect to the to the start of the a the following is a year from a course that his are p in Alle of the give y common out in to the m system as a feart of water, and a town of our firm po is lower produce will be constructed to be be supposed in 3 we not simplestica. There you are times conting 7 that he the year of the son to shippy much in when the remain to the part of the in which they will surprise the market will be the second wife trapped to the southern who have to fine softeness in the many is produced in in the discount of my or of the

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mind the instructions I gave you when treating of dia? phoretics as a class of medicines. They are either internal medicines, or external applications. They are possessed of various powers, and are adapted to various cases. But when the object is to bring a continued fever to a cresis, the antimorial preparations should be used. Every practitioner has experienced their wanderful powers. Hey were originally introduced by the celebrated dams and the practice was confirmed by Gullin, or dis George Fordyce. The celebrated James powder was at first employed. To much confidence was formerly placed in this medicine, that a preparation of antimony was made to imitate it. But at present practitioners have settled down in full confidence of Tartan Emetic. When the diapharetic effect is wished, the dose should be from to to 4 of a grain. The question has been a good deal agitated whether nausea is use. ful in these cases. Gullen says that the antimorial preparations are not decidedly advantageous, unless they excite nausea. But I am desposed to consider this unsound dactorine. We know that nausea is not necessarily followed by good effects when excited by other

to the second with the second of the second always a comp of medicines frequest while when C want in steering who has to do hig and property 1 con bourge in a inter very ten to very and red . West i with object is to test to continue four to a comin he do here we to expend to it is here the set is long la Attack harminestand the granty from as of water simposing to take on to the commenter of him 80 The printers and complemed by bullion, with es de and discognished the of the ten maniferrate and the way from more than a comment of the other sand harriether merely to day grader goods with Co equipment to constitute to But of finest interes he control a commission of the second du and in the last of the major will be the said of oc is according to find his topical significance with front and and any or washing the wall have not the totally for extension ast. I have read that it is not mayor the the speed and the delivery through your in territories to me to in some illust allier X spection of summer. a some standard of the for filled any with it is to

medicines; as the squill, tobacco, ipecacuana, ve. His, Athento a law of animal economy that excepsive nausee is followed by a proportinate reaction consequently an increase of the febrile symptoms. Whether this notion be correct or not, Sact upon it. Therefore I Indeavour not to offend the stomach when I give. antimorial persparations. Independent of their empha soutres, they always, I believe cause mischevous effects, when given so as to produce nausea. The fire parations of antimony act by some specific virtue, or property peculiar impression on the stomach which constitutes their antifebrile effect. They should be administered in very small doses. Though there is no diaphosesis, the fever is arrested. This does not happen from the use of Specacuana of the preparations of ammonia. The antimony interrupts the train of apsociationes on which the fever depends. But cases occur, where the antimorial preparations cannot be given, awing to the great irritability of the stomach. He must here resort to some kindred medicine. Nothing answers so well as the saline mixture. The following is the formula, Of Lemon acid or line juice, or strong vineges - 3 is

132 0 the self feel aby a to graph out J The springer to 1 the second secon 9 The state of the s u The state of the s 6 continued to the second an and the second of the second f a state that the stiff what I single 14 and the second of the second of the 20 6 do at the return of actions a ca to the sent withhelp of

Saturate this with patash & and loop sugar so as to 133 make it agreeable. Silute the solution with water 3 y. The dose is a table spoon full every one, two, or three hours, This is not only very powerful in subduing the force of the fever, but also calmes the stomach. If you wish an increase of the diapohoretic effect; and some dulcified spirits of nitre, o when the stamach will bear it, some autimorial wine. Besides these diaphoretics, others are employed. Combinations of Specacion & opium are much used. But there are more adapted to the Phlegmasia, than the bellious fever. They are apt to distrys the stomach. In external applications we should prefer vapour to any heat: Brickes wet with hat water or vine. gar wraped up in cloth, & applied to different parts of the body, agord an excellent method of exciting diaphoresis. The dry heat or vapour are different in this; the first acts as a stimulas, & inexcuses the fever; the latter on the contrary causes perspiration o dubdues the febrile symptoms.

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Secture 1th Diaphoretics, when judiciously employed, are among the most important remedies in billious fevers, By determining the blood from the internal parts, they Upon congestion in the viscera; they obviate constriction of the extreme vegsels, promote the cuticular discharge, and reduce febrile action by emptying the blood repols. They are the most popular of all remedies. Among the onlyar they are supposed to be advantageous under all circumstances. But this below is not confined to the verlyar o'illiterate. All classes seem to partake in the prejudice relative to sweating. It is plain that the remedies so act, that they should not be idly rejected, or indiscreetly employed. The should never attempt to force diaphoresis, by active, thinwa lating means. - On the contrary, we never resort to these macines, untill the system has been reduced by derectly depleting remedies. They are then of the most signal adventage. Even here, however, we should have recourse to the milder diaphoretics, as the autimorials. A rule laid down by practitioners is, that under no cercumstance of inflammatory fevers, should we force persperation by Attimulating measures: but nother ellicit it by milder I more levent applications. _ Nevertheless, by some

136 ger de rej is ac fe cy as ne m 1 x - the other on through his war reduct to the u Co hu to give my the who we developed in the of the tries of the Hate le

practitioners, the class of medicines denominated refregrant, are prefered to diaphoretics in inflammatory devers . with neutral salts may be ranked in the number of reprigerants; but the best, o that most commonly used is the netrale of potash or nitre. How these remedies act is not well ascertained. By late writers, you will find their method of operation explained an chemical prinaples. But however plausible made out, this hypothusis apords us no solution of the defically. The refrigerants reduce the force of the circulation, and generally accasion moisture on the surface. Hence they are useful in billions fever. I have already remarked that the witne should be prefered. It may be given alone, though it is more usually combined with calonel & Fartas Emitie, constituting the antimorial powder so much employed in febrile diseases. The following are the proportions. of Nitrale of potash - 3i To be divided into 8 pawders " Calonnel - - - gr XII One to be given lowy 1, 2, or 3 " Chaures, according to circum." Shauces. Inescribed in this way, the antimornial powder is very rarely diaphoretic, but produces an action, which is very useful in removing the fever. In the proportion just

138 declarace, the staffing mathemat manual to n and a said within all some for the said the said for a N 90 I what so fished construction that the speech les år this getter of yearten of which in chances from ex de description of the appoint the appoint 1 was the forest the wasteber in going water 7 de folium faut I fam to break ormanter that the wine should be freques or through he grown along their glate appear induced combines sufte calonies a sorte lustra 1 institute this artimous powers so work Employee phoile descriped the following on the people time. My Steward of festerate - 30 To be dimens with a primary is Caloured in pan but la jour english 3.03. 1 a Enstre States . In i Samo, according to circu Di I would in this way the artumeness private in new " N rate diaphrostic, but produces an action, which is near w copie in removery the fear. In the proportion fath ar

mentioned, calomel sometimes purges. When this happens, and the symptoms of disease do not require it, the calonel should be entirely excluded. In the proportion of is of a grain, tartar emetic sometimes causes nausea o vomit ing. But no such effect is demanded from the powder, and whenever it appears, the autimony should also be excluded. ____ - Cooperating to the same end, of subduing the force of the circulation, and of lips aring the temperature of the body, is cald water applied to the surface. As in my mest becture I shall say a good deal on the employment of this remedy, it is unnecessary for me to say much at present on the subject. The water may be applied in 3 ways: either by dashing it on the patient, or by unmersing him in the bath, or by wetting his skin with sponges. The last is the most agreeable, and perhaps the least hazardous of the three. The employment of cold water is demanded only when there is great action of the blood vepsels, and much heat on the Surface of the body. Applied in this juncture, it proves very advantageous. It removes the uncomfortable sensation which is caused by a Lot shin; lessens the force of the arteries; induces mile disphonesis; and soother that

140 fe N w 0 to Confinition to the standard coin the e. the development of the body of our more applied the window all having and lecture of these days In whom the exployment of the interport, it is experigned di for parts of maken't from to so this while to the bo the gesting to be of promised of his late, or by 1 esting his clin with apayor the last is the court A The templesquent of cot with it decreased as by when there M I water of the flow weple, and posts het go the le where of the day, Asples in the protect, it proses le y station of the most the accompanies strates M is and the little of the found the ta times in much mile despended , and souther that w

restlessness which is a general accompaniment of febrile diseases. But if the system is reduced, exther when the pulse is feeble, or the skin not hot, cold water is not only useless, but most parisons. The system will be unable to react; of the debitety will be increased. This is an important distinction, & should never be forgotten. - At this period the patient is very much distrefeed by thirst, or dryness of the fouces. A question arises whether he should be indulated in drenks. By one set of the ancient practitions drink was wholly excluded in fever. The practice was mitated in certain countries of Europe, especially in Spain or Portugal. Another set thought it right to deluge the stomach with water, conceiving that this was the best mether to relieve the patient. buth in this case, as in most others, lies probably In the middle between both extremed. _ The pain Induced by therest must aggravate the fever. It is important therefore to allay it, but in doing so we should use judgment. If we suffer the patient to take as much drink, as he may wish, his stomach will be distended, retheling and vomiting will be

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the consquences, and the symptoms of the disease will be aggravated. A more convenient practice is to give once and a while a table spoon full of some mild liquid. Hater acidelated with bemon or lime juice vinegar, or wasted appled is very suitable. He give also toast and water, and a variety of hert tead may be emplayed. These drinks constitute the proper nourishment of the patient. While we are purding the depleting plan, all the other parts of our treatment should correspond with it. He should not fight with our hand against the other. He are then to deny food altogather, or to employ such as is very bland in its nature. The drinks I have mentioned, not only supply the wants of the patient, but are also adequate to support his strength. ___ After all these remedies have been employed in vain, mercury urged to salavation often has a very good effect. There is not the slightest rout but that, but if the system can be brought under the exects of that medicine, a cure will generally be accomplished. But in general the fever is so rapid, that before a salavation can be induced, the disease terminates. It is also difficult to excite

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phyalisva when the pulse is active. Mercury ought not therefore to take place of the depleting remedies. Begone we can use it with advantage the system must be depleted, and the fever is generally cured by the remedies employed for the purpose of depletion, so as to render mercury surnecessary. Nevertheless there are cased in which we must appeal to this medicine. I mean such instances of believes fever as have resisted all The remedies usually employed, and have run on for 2 or 3 weeks. These generally depend upon conges = tions in the viscera, and if we slightly touch the mouth with mercury, a cure will commonly be effected. Here there is no difficulty or hazard. The system has been brought down to the proper state for the use of mercury, and the effects of this medicine will be experienced in a few days. Much has been said about blisters in these cases, By many practitioners, some of whom are suchent eminent, it is maintained, that blisters are mischevaus. The most conspicuous is di George Forage, who is now perhaps, the highest authority on the subject of fever. It is said by him that blisters never

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interrupt the course of the disease, o by stimulating, never fail to encrease the febrile symptoms. This contrariety of sentement is perhaps awing to the inju dicious use which many physicians make of blisters They are frequently applied without attention to the proper time, or proper state of the system. If discreetly used they are among the most certain & efficacious of our means. The whole tenor of experience is in favour of there employment. They should never anticipate depletion. Let the system be reduced by benesection, Emetics, or Purges; and then resort to blisters. They quiet the pulse, equalize excitement, put and end to the broken action of disease, and establish the regular order of health. But if improperly used, are those ill effects ascribed to them by Sis George Forage, & other writers, are really produced, "There is a time for all things" says Toloman, the wisest of human beings. Truth of this is exemplified In nothing more than in the proper timing of our

148 he in I in his tracked suchers the a w Coperations or proper others of the water m 10 1 10 4 ar fr p 1 h to ex fo m bee La h

Lecture 8th. b. Typhus. This term is derived from the Greek, and signified stuper, heaviness, or dullness; an affectionate hich is always apociated with this farm of continued fever Nosological writers have divided typhus fever into the typhus mition and gravior. But as one of these is only an agra vated form of the other, I shall not continue the distenction. - This fever is so well described in books to which you all have accept, that I shall not attempt a history of it . - It is very little incident to this city or country. It is generally to be found in Meletary has. pitals, camps, jails, and ships; and in the abodes of poverty, vice, and wretchedness. In one country it does not find such sources for its generation - Time of have been a practitioner in this city, Thave seen very little of it; nor do I think that it ever prevails to any extent in the United States. I can therefore say little from experience. What I shall give you is the result of my observations in the haspitals abroad. _ There has been much contention about the causes of typhus fever. Some say that it arises wholly from contagion. That this happens in crowded places cannot be denied. The experi

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of Haygarthe & others evidently show that it is contagious under certain circumstances. According to his account, not one out of 30, who were exposed to the contagion, excaped from the disease. This proportion is not exceeded by that of small pox, which is confessedly the most contagious of all diseases. But admitting the experience of Haygara, it does not prove that the hypohus is cantagious under all circumstances . It is indeed proved, that when apartments are well ventilated, no such effect is experenced. In one of my Pathological lectures Itold you, that in warm seasons, or in tropical climates, this disease is seldom met with. The reason Imformed your was, that the windows of apartments are then open, and the rooms well ventilated . - Typhus fever may arise from a variety of causes besides contagion. Of these a very Common are is march miasmata. Long fasting, watchfulny fatigue, in fine whatever debilitates the body or depresses the mind may be production of typhus fever. Deluded by some of the appearances in the primary stages, the ancient physicians were in the practice of treating the disease by blood letting. But this practice was not confined to the ancient. From Lydenham to

152 14 m ta ca my for mother to be transfer and the given the the yle annelle to teate paracelessort it is ar I seems soy blother gares letter as litate. yo an seasons, or in todainst charters the 1. the reverse of apartered and then often of Il went to tro. Without four mangeries of ones desires contaguous. Of these away ste 1 enge to Hordination of fitte 4 T 1 May tolling Bad than in a at constant to the aucent. 1

Huram the whole current of testimony is in favour of renesection, in typhies fever arises from the causes before mentioned. But a larger or more rectified experience has tought us, that however the symptoms may seem to call for bleeding, it will if employed prove emenently injurious. So one at present would think of employing this remedy. - the shares commence with emetics. of these there is little choice. Antimony or Specacuane answer equally well. If timely administered emetics Sometimes arrest the progress of fever. Whatever be The cause of this disease, it is generally located in the stomach, & either by evacuation, or by a change of action in that viscus, the fever is subdued. But when emetics do not accomplish so much as just stated, they nevertheless prove advantageous, by allay my the troublesome symptoms, and peaving the way for articles which are more beneficial in their action, and make a more perevanent imprefsion. It are time it was the fashion to follow up limited with the antemorial preparations so administered as to cause nausen. This practice was recommended by bullen, and the generallity of the desciples of the 154 go movely in a government of traverse waster will wrent a rediction of the place forces aires from the causes before ations. But a larger a more not few experience has with us that towerer the symptoms way seem to . It for blessing the will ef employed prove commenting 1 yours . No our at propert would think of Engloying to remery. The oblines commences with Exection by 1 him here is letter chains. Unteriory to Apresen and answer exposing well. If himse administered emetical meetings arrest the property of firm who time her to cause of the discourged as gueroly tocated and in the water, a come by evacuations, is by a charge quetien in that wiseund, The first in dubines, But Lu how entered so not accomplish so much as just Missifful our Halifa from arountigeness, by allen in the proseducers sopreferend and fracting the way te in strict a tierte and and humpages in Their action a as well a morning prominent impright our it our inte it was the faction to follow up limited at the with much performation so administered to come muchas. The first or was redimented have done the sea with of the describes of the le

Cainqueryle school. But it has now given way to another made. Of tale it has become fashionable to resort to purgations after emetics. To Ss. Hamilton we are indebted for this improvement, if it is one, in the treatment of hypolices fever. After repeated failure with the antimorials he was induced totally to abandon them, and to resort to the treatment above mentioned. He found this very successful, and has been followed by the Scotch o English physicians. To render the practice beneficial, he maintains that active purgations must be given, and continued for several days. Calomel may be employed alone, or with its usual accompaniments, jalop, or whilearl. Purges he continues till the whole of the feculant matter is descharged from the alimentary canal. Of the wility of this mode of practice there can be no doubt. The concurrent testimony of the most re-Spectable physicians of Great Britain establish the practice; and Impely have experienced its advantage. In this form of the hyphus fever, large quantities of feculant matter are contained in the bowels, especially in the lower part. That there is such

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an affection of the alimentary canal, we judge from the incrusted longue, the faul and the nature of the descharge which is dark or offensive. It is a rule to continue the purging till the nature of the discharge is altered. Debitity does not, as you might suppose, result from the practice. On the contrary, in proportion as we remove the feculant matter from the intestines, so do we invegorate the strength. For this feculant matter in the alementary canal operates as a depressing cause on the system. to cooperating with blisters it is now the custom to use cold applications. This remedy is very ancient. It was extolled by lelses or the writers of his age. But in the revolection of practice, of the fluctuation of sentement, the use of cold water fell into disrepute. About a century ago it was revived, and so well filesed was the author of this change, that he called water the febrifuquena magnum. About 25 or 30 years ago, I. _ in the island of Samaica, also employed it. But the use was not general till after the work of Currie appeared. Time that time it has been almost universally wed in Great Britain, and in her East of West India

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colonies. In the United States, as far as my knowledges? extends, this remedy is very slenderly employed. In this city the practice has been altogether confined to spronging the body, and to the application of cold water to the head. But this perhaps is owing not so much to the want of confidence in the remedy, as to the attachment to the lancet, and other remedies. He have not done it justice. As regards our common autumnal fevers, Sam entirely cowinced that nothing is more useful then the proper application of coed water. - It must be clear that in typhus fever, it is adapted only to the first estage, and when there is much heat on the surface of the body. By Curie it is stated that the remedy is to be employed with advantage, only when the exacerbation is at its height; a circumstance indicated by great frequency of pulse, hot shin, violent thirst, flushing of the counteneure, I much restlepsness in the patient. But should we tempt to use cold water in the latter stages, he recom menos that we should previously give cordial druks, as brandy or water, malled wine oc, so as to increase the action of the arteries, and to devellap animal temperature It should never be resorted to when there exists any

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chillings, or paleness of the shin, or the slightest degree of persperation. Deferent views are taken by St. Sackeson Seny ing altagether that cold water acts by an abstraction of heat, he maintained that this remedy depends for its advan tage, an the tonic or stimulating effect which it produces on the system. But to do this the system must be rendered susceptible to its action. This he exects by the previous use of the warm bath, friction, or the moderate cu. playment of stimulant articles. After this preparation, he says that you may use the cold water without me = gard to the stage of the fever. Whether he is correct or not, Iwill not pretend to pronounce. But this practice demands so much skill, or necety of discrimination that I would not recommend it to you. It is plausible in theory, o when fut to the test may prove beneficial. But so wide a deviation from the common tracks should not be followed unless recommended by great weight of authority. The modes of applying cold water in typhus fever are various. The dashing of water cooled to 40 or 50 on the body, the shower both, & the method of spanging the surface have all been employed . - The mode generally used by Currie, and in which he was

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followed by Gregory, is to throw 2 or 3 gal. 3 or 4 times a day over the body. Euriaces as this may seem, I have seen touthe return of damiral succes from the rook light 200 failors were land at it used very extensively at the haspital in Camburgh sich with the tytohus fever Dr. Juegory ordered them to be treated in the manner just mentioned. In many enstances complete cares were accomplished. The pair of the head, the hot shin, and the restlessuess were often removed, as by the of a magician. But sometimes the system did not react, dangerous, & ever fatal consequences ensued. The shower both has very much the same effect. On the whole it is my opinion, that though occasionally, and ever in a majority of instances this mode is advantageous, yet in others it is hurtful, and as a general rule perilous I full of danger. As a better practice I would recommend spanging the body with water reduced to 30 or 40 degrees. The heat is thus vernoved, arterial action reduced, and all the benefits without the danger of the other me thods, result from this. In Euries work however you will find none of these doubts expressed. But it is my duty to tell you my own experience, and this has been such as I have stated.

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Secture 9th. The typhus fever not being arrested by the remedies already mentioned, it is now the universal practice to resort to Diephoretics. It are period no other method of treatment was esteemed so effectual as sweating, early begun, and vigorously employed. During the period of the Humaral Pathology, a system was generally received, according to which it was supposed, that all fevers of a contagious nature proceeded from the matter of contagion floating in the blood, and that the disease was to be cared only by expelling this morbific matter. Their treatment was constructed on this hypothesis. Iweating was early resorted to as one of the most vigorous of remedies. Here is one case out of a thousand where false theory has led to permicious practice. Unquestionably there is a point where sweating may be used with advantago. This point, is in that can dition of the body which follows the use of depleting remedies: as emetics, purges, o coed applications. But there is in this instance nothing peculiar in the action of the Diaphoretics. They operate here on the same princi plus as in other fevers. All that we have to do, is to attend to the state of the system, resorting to the

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more stimulating, or the milder diaphoretics according to circumstances. The milder ones are usually indicated. The salein draught answers admirably well. It would seem that the antimorial preparations are peculiarly fitted for this stage. But so many writers of intelligence condemn them, that I cannot but feel sheptical on the subject. Why they should not be so beneficial here as in other fevers, it is impossible to day. But in the practice of phypich, though they may be no reason why we should prefer one medicine to another, get if the concurrent testimony of practitions decide that one should be prefered, we must abide by their decision. Consult the modern writers on the subject, and you will find it laid down that autimo mial preparations are not so useful here as some other diaphoretics. They are said to prostrate the system, enduce debetety, and to have no tendercy to produce a solution of the fever. Imyself have had lette experience in this case. All that I can do is to examine the evidence on both sides or give you the moult. So not therfore abien my decidious as the result of observation. On the whole it seems most proper,

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while using the station diaphoretics, to resort also to external means, Nothing of this kind is better than vapour applied as I have already directed. If typhus fever be not arrested by the remedies above enumerated, the patient becomes weak, to a great prostration of strength takes place. Here a change of practice is successary. - No remedy is so well adapted to this stage as the valatile alkali, or as it is now chemically denominated, the carbonate of ammonia. Imou doses should be administered for the purpose of sustaining the excitement of the patient. Many forms of administering it have been employed: but the Polatite Julap is prejerable to any other form. - The manner of preparing it is the following . -Take of Volatile alkali _ 3i. di, - Jum trabic - 5i. - Loop Sugar ___ 3i. __ Water ____ 3 VI. These are to be sterred up in a mortar. With a view of promoting action in the system, the volatile alkali should be connected with wine whey. There would seem to be an affinity in remains, by which their powers are

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increased in combination. In the whole compass of the materia medica, there is not one combination in which this remark is more strongly exemplified than in that just mentioned. - I will tell you haw to make wine whey . - Two parts of milk to one of wine are maysary: for instance take 2 gills of milk to 1 of wine The milk is to be heated, and as soon as it bails, the wine is to be added. This seperates the curd . - If the liquor be too strong, delute it with water. It will be proper to and loop sugar to render it more agreeable to the palate. _ its the action of the volatile alkali is evanescent it is necessary to give the doves at short intervals, never more than 2 hours, and in urgent cases half an hour, or an hour apart. - Under the same circumstances with the carbanace of ammonia complor is very useful. By many practitioners it is prefered to volatile alkali. Both are useful, but the alkale, I think, is the better of the two. I am in the habit of also atternating them: so that when the suseptibility to one is worn out, the other may come in with fresh powers. Camphor also is administered in many ways. Some give it the shape of boles,

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but this is not only unplesant to the patient, but causes nausea, vis rejected from the stomach. The comprisated Julap of the Dispensaries is a very mat preparation, but it does not propels camphor mough for cases of law typhus fever. A good for mula is the following -Take of Camphor - 3i. ... Myvele - + 3 fs - Loof dugar - 3 ij Mater ____ 3 vi. On the whole the solution of camphor in with is the best preparation. No medicine lies better on the stomack than this solution. Precisely in this conjunction blesters are of great service. Many are entirely opposed to their lede. Among these are Fordyce, Pringe, and the late Dr. More. But there is even greater counter authority. Cellen recommends them; and even in strongs turns they are praised by Lynn, than whom no one is more conversant with this hims of fever. Besides thise, a number of other writers have given their testimony in favour of blisters. If endeed there is any fraint made

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out in the practice of physick, it is that these remedies is advantageous under certain circumstances. He should not go to either extreeme. We are taught by some that imagisms are better than blesters, as they are more powerfully stimulating. But this is wrong. As our object is to maintain the excitability, blisters are better than sinapisms, as their action continues longer - They are objected to, an account of the evacuation which they accasion. But this is idle. I never experienced any disadvantage from the little serun evacuated, however weak the patient might have been . - Whatever difference there is in this, there should be now with respect to their employment in delireum. In typhus fever blisters to the head are of the itmost consequence delivium. - They should embrace the whole head, or be continued for 24 hours. But by some authors they have been condemned. In the of Dr. Darwin, you will find it apserted, that so far from derevery any advantage from the use of blesters under these circumstances, the author had found their injurious. Thomas agrees with this statement. But these authors are isolated. I know no other who does not coracyally

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appent to their utility. What shall we say of opium in Typhus fever. No point has been more controverted than this. His perhaps well known to all of you, that Brown places this article at the head of his stemulants, and that in law stages of fever he considers opium the best remedy which can be employed. This view was adapted and acted on by his disciples. It has great influence on the practice of this city. It did indeed become fashionable here to use opium attogether, in the low stages of hyphus. Nor, tell Fir George Horayce caused some doubts on the subject, was it bys and in its reputation. By him it is stated that this remedy, however employed, in whatever stage, or en whatever dose, is never advantageous. On the contrary in a majority of instances he considers it as productwe of mischief. Influenced by his great name, the reputation of opium in Typhus fever was much diminished. But, I think, when judiciously employed it is emineutly calculated to meet the indications in the latter stage of the stage disease. In prescribing it we should consider, that it produced different exects, according

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to the dose in which it is administered. It may indeed be so managed as to produce effects diametrically opposite. When it is given in large doses the system at once sentes under its operation: but if prescribed in small quantities, or at short intervals, we shall find all those consequences to ensue, which result from our most unequi. vocal estimulants. I have before stated that in Turkey, viv those countries when the use of wine vous more generaus beaverages are forbedden by religious prejudices, it is usual to employ openin with the same that we employ stimulating drenks. - On follows that in dyphus glever, opium should be administered in small doses or at short intervals. The dose is one grain, every 2 or 3 hours according to the emergency of the case. But it is alledged that we are in propoelsion of better stemulants, as were. As a general rule Jaamit that win es preferable to opeum, because it is much more agreeable to the patient. It is also a more powerful & permanent stemulas, and more nutritions than opium. There is a great choice in the degenent wines. Good Medeina or Therry answer better than any other. Of late it has been fushionable to order Claret or the French wing generally.

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Though cases may occur where these careed be most useful, get generally speaking the 2 former are the best. The French wines are less stimulating, less nestritions, and loading the stomach, sometimes cause a rejection of the whole. He must bear in mind, that in patients in the last stages of hyphus, there is a great want of susceptibility or excelement. Hence sternulants must be given in larger quantities. Little advantage results in such in. stances, unless a quart be taken daily. Gases indeed occur where 2 or 3 quarts must be given every day. Though in general wine is better than opium in typhus fever, yet under certain circumstances the latter is unquestionable the more efficacious. Of the symptoms which demand the use of open, deliverem is the most important. This may arise from apposite states of the brain. If in the commencement of the fever, we may generally conclude that it is produced by an excitement or even inflammation of that organ. But in the law stage of typhus, its cause is directly opposite. Here opium is unrivalled. With delivium are appaciated restlepsness, anxiety, o a morbid rigilance. Here the opinion displayed great powers. Towards the final stages of the fever, is aft to ensue.

180 re la is I in over made of made bearing consider constitute of the to Ve or telled there is a rest ment or deduction p Times contess a quant he hatin darly frank indice is some stances the latter is infinished by or equinarions. Of the organisterina which demand

This debilitates the body, & prevents the operation of other remedies. In these cases opiem is not univalled, but also lately indispensible. It may be given by itself. But it is more generally administered in combination with chalk to as in the chalk julape, or some other of the croticious 182 e 0 of u l a a K a d ce Te Ja fer 40 arc. fee 8

Lecture 10 I have now enumerated the remedies which should be prescribed in the 2 na. stage of Typhus fever. They all act as diffusible stimulants and are given to support the strength of the patient. Peruvian Bashwas once much employed. At present it has lost a great deal of its former reputation. The evidence of practitioners with respect to it, is extremely contradictory. One set are land in its praises, another totally deny its whiley. To great a variance probably proceeds from medicine, having been administence under different conditions of the system. know from experience that there are cases where the peru vian back may be appealed to with advantage. Terhaps it may be improper in the first, and even in the advan ced stage of the fever. But all practitioners must have observed that in the middle stage there is a Tendancy to remet or intermet. This afters occurs in Typhus fever, by whatever cause it may have been produced. - But it never fails to appear, when, as is frequently the case in our country, the typhus arious from march miasmata. In this state of the fever, the barto is always useful. Its yet, however, have never met with a patient, who was able to

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take it in substance. Thus administered it irritation the stomach, & does enjury rather than benefit. A more agreeable method of giving it, I have already mentioned. But sometimes back any shape disagrees with the stomach, and we are forced to revort to Ha bitters, or aromatic tonics. Of these the Verque make root is the best. This medicine is stimula. tung, at all times agrees with the stomach, o an very account is preferable to the others. At one time practitioners placed much con fidence in Carbonic acid, prescribed in the form of yest. They considered the typhus fever as accom panied with a disposition to putreocency, of this musicine was administered to correct such a tendency. It is now well known that while life contimes, putrefaction never occurs. Indeed those ofpearances which have been buthesto thought to whicate such a condition, are really signes of an opposite one. Thus petechia, vother effections of a similar Kind, are connected with a state of the system which is calculated to resist putrefection. Dr. Mouroe found, that of the subjects

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brought into his dissecting room, those which has petichia were less aget to putrify, then such as had been applicated with violent inflammatory diseases. of the experiments made in this university I say nothing. But however incorrect the theory, the practice is undoubtedly useful. Carbanic acid is one of the most grateful o cordial stimulants to the stomach. By removing nausea it acts as a tonic on the stomach, a through this on the system generally. But it may be administers in a more begreeable form than yest. It may, be taken with advantage in delker water, and the exercent draught. But in the low stages of the hyphus Lever, it is best prescribed as it exists in the malt lequores. Porter and ale peroduce in this disease the most beneficial effects. Indeed Sknow nothing better than the Landon porter. That of this country does not answer so well. Porter is not only thinulant, but has a tonic effect on the stomach. On this account it is often more beneficial than were, or andent spirits, which are more transient in their effects. But if you should ever have accasion

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to administer yest, you should give a table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours. With the same view of arresting the putrefactive bludency, the mineral acids have been employed in typohus fever. It is more than half a century since these were introduced into practice. To Ser George Fordyce we awe the full establishment of the nemedy. He first used it in Maligna, when the system was much definefred; and was so well pleased with his success, that he was induced to extend it to all low states of Lever. His custom was, after premising evacuations from the alimenta by canal by emetics or purges, immediately to resort to the mineral acids. His report was altogether in its favour. Besides Sir George Forages, we have the concurrent testimony of all the London practitioners. The remedy is still more emplayed on the continent of Europe. In the late wars of Germany, the mineral acids were found the best medicines in tophus Lever. So successful indeed was Dr. Richt by this method of treatment, that the king of Inufsia rewarded hem with 50,000 crowns. Never theless I cannot help believing that the advantage 190 ve m of of co of le the de h h rá fi. m Ru des

of this remedy is overrated. I had ample opportunities in Europe of seeing it tried. It is true, it had a very pleasant effect on the system; but if more vigrows remedies had been employed, they would have met with better success. The account which is give of it, appeares too much like the exaggerated praises of empireson. The only endecation which it is calculated to meet, is to relieve theret, or dryness of the fouces, and to produce a toric effect on the stomach. But under no cercumstances should it be employed to the exclusion of other remedies. Of the thru mineral aceds, the best is the muriatic. The dose is 12 or 15 drops given in an infusion of columbo, barte, serpentaria & administered every hour, 2, or 3 hours; and gradually encreased. I have now enumerated the remedies which should be employed in the first & second stages. But when the disease from the vehenence of its nature, or from suproper treat ment, has not been arrested, the system sinks, and a new plan of treatment is demanded. But ever under these circumstances of prostration, we should not despair. It then becomes our duty to insignate our efforts,

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and to mooke all the resources of our art. At a 193 period when there is the least apparent prospect of recovery, we may often by the judicious employment of our remedies, soon effect an essential change in the condition of the patient. The treatment in this confuncture is to augment, as regards the doese, all the remedies which have been employed in the preceeding stage. The Volatite alkali, o wine should especially be carried to a great extent. Of the former 10 grains, should be given every hour or 1/2 hour, and as much Madeira wine as the stomach can baro. It has been the fashion of late, to make a liberal use of Cayenne pepper. This has been tutorduced tuto notice only a few years. The practitioners of the West Indies first employed it in cynanche maligna. Being well pleased with its exicts in this disease, they were led to use it in the law stages of Typhus fever of we may credit their reports it is a very important remedy. The dose is 4 or 5 grains in a full, given every one, two, or three hours, according to the emergency of the case. I do not know that much is to be expected from blisters in this stage of Typhus. They near rarely draw, of they do

* There are certain local effects so urgent as todem no and attention. Nost of these were considered under to the history of the use of opium, as delinum, certify be morbid regilance de. I then mention that delireum sp may be very succepfully managed by opium. But the m determination to the hear which frequently exists is sex so important, that more precision is necessary. All m the phenomina of the disease, as well as appearances or wi defsection show, that the brain if not the primary in is at least the chief seat of Typhus Fever, or the part of on which it spends its force . In the commencement to There is a suffused countenance, and a violent pulsation pe of the earoted a temporal arteries. In the advanced stay to the same thing is indicated by the low delicium, and w the great prostration of strength. Diffections reveal of to us all the marks of inflammation, and its usual c effects. The indication is most plain. It is to relieve (the brain by all those means which are calculated app to produce such an effect solling is so succept be as topical depletion by leeches and cupping. It yo is also usefult to remove the hair from the head du

mortification is aft to eneme. More advantages may be dedem rived from frictions with some agrid substance. One of den the best is cayenne pepper. Of this one sprompule should my be united with 2 or 3 times the quantity of ardent um spirits, and the body should be well rubbed with the the mixture. A glow over the surface, and a general is excitement are thus produced. I have known the re-Il medy to so powerfully as to render sensible the pulse, r which before could not be felt. This has been effected my in the course of 12 or 15 minutes. ___ A decoction it of cantharides or temperative The method of using it is to apply is an excellent outward application. To presate have it, you boil one owner of powdered cantharided tage in 4 or 5 or of spirits of turpentine. The method of it using it is to apply over the surface of the body, pleagets of lunew dephes in the decaction. Another at class of remedies are used in the low stage of hyphus in Imean the antispasmodies; such as much, castor, ited apopateda, &c Mush is the most powerful. It may pp be given in a bolus or julajo. The latter is preferable. It you will find formula for preparing it, en all the in Muspendaries. But the following one, Think, is to

by this simple expedient, I have seen delirium in Type be Hever entirely subdued. But when there do not succeed, we must resort to the use of cold applications; and if there fail, we must place a blister over the whole scalp . - I know that objections have been made to the visicating applications. But they have no solid foundations and the property of the practice support ca by the whole tenor of medical experience; There are certain points of practice so firmly established as not to admit of sirpute; and among there is the employment of blisters as I have above directed. Asswell might we deny that mercuy is useful in Lyphilis, or bark. in Intermittent fever, as to pay that blistering is of no advantage in the low states of disease. These executicities of opinion are common to the human of mind, and we have no reason to hope that our science will escape. I dwell more particularly 14 on the subject, because I find that a moderny le writer very much read by the students in this university, inculeates a doction. contrary to that W The which I have advanced to you . dought by the influence which late experim of be prefered - -Of Musk _ 3 y. 3 y: Loof sugar The dose is a table spoon full every have or two. Of castor I know little from experience. Afrafatida I have used repeatedly, o I think not without advantage. It may be given in the form of fill, julap, or solution in water. The last mode is the Of Gum Afsafætida - 3 j. They are to be nubbed down into a solution. The use of them feeted medicines is to quet nervous tremours, & subsulties tendements, to remove the low deli-Hum; and to render resperation more easy. As a general rule I do not know that they are prefera be to opium, but cases once o a while occur where they are more useful than that medicine. In the lowest states of typhus, there is a great logs of susceptibility to the action of remedies. The stomet

Thave shown the spinal marrow to exert over the animal economy, we should expect to derive great advantage from blisters applied to the spina especially to the necky. By any interruption of nervous influence fronthe spinal masioner, sespiration, sinculation, & the other vital functions are impaired or wholly suspended. Thus in Typhus fever the respiration, cireulation, functions of the stomach & other great operations of the system are much impeded. This arises from the interruption of newous influence by the action of the disease. By applying blister, to the spine, there are good grounds to hope that we shall derive great advantage. Soo are facts wanting to justify the practice. It has been lately proved in the west Indies, that no treatment is so succepful in cases of Tetamis, as blisters to the spine. One writer remarks that fever may be cured in this way. I have now detailed what may be Considered as the medical treatment of Typhon tever, de But this will avail little unless the management, Ci in other respects, be properly regulated. It is of the utmost importance to keep the apartment well vow titated. To much is this case, that when fresh air is

becomes so habituated to the most powerful medicines, that they love their effect on that organ. Another surface must then be sought, and we resort to the rec. tum. It has been said that this part of the alementary canal is the atterneen movieurs. However this may be, it is undoubtedly treve that when the stomach is no longer susceptible, the rectum may be acted on by venedies with advantage. Opium, Mine, ardent spirits, volatile alkali, &c. may be administered in Wyetton. Open es especially employed ... Even in this last stage of hyphus, mercury has been strenuo usly recommended. Sometimes the entestines are loaded with a dark, acrid matter, mercury may be used with signably beneficial results. It should be given in menute doses every 2 or 3 havers; and be applied exterwally in the form of ungent, as copiacesly as possible. Its most immediate effect is to remove the acrie matter from the intestines. But this is not the only way in which it does good. It excites the mer = circal fluer, which changes the existing state of things, and induces one approaching meaner to the the of health. But the other remains should not

admitted into the room, the disease almost always assumes a meligated form. When the advantage of ventilation can not be obtained, it will be proper to remove the patient into another room. This may the more readily be accomplished as the motion which it occasions is not productive of injury. We are, indeed, informed by Dr. Jackson that the motion of a carriage is one of the best remedies in Typus fever. -* See page 194, 196, 198, 200

be admitted. Calonel may be administered in combruation with volatile alkale & opium. - This though not an ancient, is yet not a new practice. It was lutroduced 8 or 10 years ago, o we have evidence sufficient to justify us in resorting to et. Shave been it useful in the last stage of Bilious fever, where the system has been extremely such and debilitated. ____ + I have now finished what may be called the medical treatment of hypothes fever. But this will be of little avail unless other circumstances are also attended to. The apart ments should be freely ventilated. To much as pure air on this disease, that when in the West Indias the patients have been conveyed to a different solution, the hyphus often changes into a common remettent. But such a change of setuation cannot always be commanded. When this is the case, we must use every means to keep the air of the voom enterely pure. Cleanlings should be carefully attended to. The bear limen, and that of the patient should be changed daily. All excrements should be venoved as soon as they are descharged. The

* When the room is exceedingly crowded, fumigations should be employed. Their are made by proming sulp. havie acid or common salt; from which the muriation usid gas is generated. It is of the highest importance to * Sotwithstanding the full discharge of our dutyin all there respects, the disease will sometimes run on and apume a frightful train of symptoms. But is an here we must not abandon our patient. There is no disease in which recoveries take place under appare ently such desperate circumstances, as in Syphens Lever. I have seen the patient get well when there was not one favourable symptom. The treatment in This obiginature is to augment as regards the dose, all the remedies which had been employed in the previous stage. The volatile alkali should be administered in larger quantities. Wine or ardent spirits should be copiously drunk , It has been the fashion of late to make a liberal use of the cayenne peper The Practitioners of the West Indies first employed it in Eynanche maligna; and were so well pleased with its effects in this disease, that they were

floor ought frequently to be sprinkled with water, vinigar, or ardent espirets. Exclude company as much as profsible. This should be attended to in all fevers, but more particularly in the hypothus. For visitors not only contaminate the air; but also by distracting the mind of the patient, are apt to bring an delevium " Such is the manage went of typhus fever. But so great is the varety of forms which it assumes, so mimerous the circumstances which must derect the use of remedies, that it is impossible to be very precise. In warm climates the fever generally termenates en 12 or 15 days: beet en more Hemperate latituded it rems on from three to five or six weeks. During the progress of a disease so va = reable, our allention puest be without remejoion No two days demand the same venedies. The general rule is, to attend to the state of the system, and prescribe accordingly. To give a set of particular rules for the direction of treatment in bythus fever, would be as abound as to impart fraction lar instruction to a seamon about to enter

induced to use it in the low stages of Typhus Fleve, The dose is 8 or 10 gans at a time, & is administered in the form of hills. It may be repeated every hour, two, or three hours. Not much advantage is to be gained from blister, I at the period of which we are speaking. They rarely draw, and when they do, gangrene and mortification and often the consequence. Much more may be derived from stimulating frictions. Of there the best is cayonne peppe & blandy in the proportion of one part of the former to two or three parts of the latter. I have also seen it recommended to rule the patient with a solution of phosphous in olive oil. of the latter I know nothing but in the former I have the highest confidence. You may also use a mixture of Fineture of eartharides, and turpentine; or what is preferred by some a dustin of the flies in this fluid . To prepare the latter boil one ounce of earthoridies in 4 or 5 oz. of spirits of Juspenting This is a very efficacious remedy and hardly even fail to ast powerfully, at least as a rulefacient. It often happens in the last stage of Tryphus, that the patient becomes so low as to be unable to swallow, But even here we should not despair.

upon a lang voyage, have he should quide his ship In every instance. In both cases general nules must be laid down; but in both, much must be left to the descrimenation of him who under takes the management either of the ship or of the fever.

Nost of the remedies already enumerated, may be administered by the rectum. This is said to be the ultimum moriens? However this may be it is undous. tedly truce that medicines will act on this part, when the stomach has become unsusceptible to their impression, By injecting opium, much, wine, and the volatile alka we may obtain their full effects. But they should be used in 3 times the quantity in which they are taken into the stomach. - you should neglect no means to substitute a healthy for a diseased actin, in over to preserve the life of the patient confided to your care. This is a high and polemn duty. Never let the most alar. ming symptoms drive you to despair. By perseverance you will sometimes find yourself rewarded when you least expect it. Go on, and call to your aid all the apristance which can be derived from the animal vego etable, and mineral kingdom; & when there fail, as has been expressed with a holy kind of enthusiam, invo-The the kingsom of heaven itself, without which all your endeavours will be feeble, impotent, and unavailing.

Lecture 11th If the late winter epidemic of our country. The typhus fever of which we have been treating, is note an ordinary disease of this city, or of any section of the United States. It depends upon causes, to which our happy country is a stranger. But in place of this, a wide wasting pestilence has lately extended throughout the Union, ravaging, and desolating some of our facrest prosinces. On tracing its histony with attention, we find so early as the year 1006, the attention of several practitioners of New Hampshire was arrested by some sopradic cases of a fever, peotilential and malignant in its nature After remaining a short time in that state, it spread etself in a few years over the whole of New England, and subsequently entered New York and the Canadian provinces. Pausing for a while, it again resumed its journey, and in a direct course, travelled through this state to Ohio and Heutucky. It lately prevailed in the N. W. of Virginia, and has now extended over the whole of the southern portion

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of our country. Towards the class of the wenter 1813, it first Thoward strely in Pheladelphia. Of its appearance we were warned by no premanitory signs, which are generally the precursors of pestilence. Nothing remarkable was observed in the state of the wheather, or in the appearance of diseases. His true on the opposite shores of the Delaware, we heard of the ravages committee by an unknown disease. Neverthelys we were not aware of that dark cloud which was hovering over our city, and preparing to beent upon us. The season being far advanced, the epidemics did not continue long mong us, and the aggregate of mortality which it occasion ed was not alarming. But the next wenter it was more monomed & extensive, and the vections to its fury for more memerous. I cannot descend ento minute details of an epidemic so varying in its appearance, and influenced by all those causes which effect other deseases. I shall confine myself to the result of my own observations, or of the testimony of their in different parts of the Union, on whose consectives I can most safely vely. All accounts agree in statung the disease as a perfect Proteins, appearing we every deversity of shape, and requiring and equal diversity of treatment. But whatever form it afsumed, it was always

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accompanies with great prostration of power, It frequently came on with alternate chiles, and flushes of heat, the body being at one time hat, at another extremely coes. The skin so became dry and pale; or of a mother appearance, The face was sometimes livia, and a here resembling that of bronze. The ala of the nose were contracted; the eyes were wild a glassy, & the whole phy siagnomy was express in of an extreme degree of anxiety and destress. The pulse, at first slow apparently depressed, soon became queck, fuble, and tremoulaus, like the vibrations of a small cord; and after a while sunk lutirely. The disease was accom = panied with disagreeable sensations in the head, and with wanderings of the mind, which ran into weld deleven, and ended in projound stupor. But sometimes it was more sudden in its attack. It is said that workmen in the midst of their labour, were siered, and cloven down as by a stroke of lightning. Where the commencement of the disease was of a milder form, severe pain was frequently expemenced in various parts of the body. This seezed on the fingers, tous, side, back, nech, stomach, or breast, and was companed. to the sting of a bee, or to the pounding of a hammer on the part. These fugitive pains were generally fixed in the

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head, according demness of the sight, or even blindness, coma, or paralysis. Such effects however were comparatwely rare. The pains shifting from place to place settled at length in the head. Extreme languor of bady, and a corresponding state of the mind occured. A dry skin, feeble pulse, harsh tonque &c. were accompanying symptoms. These increased as the disease advanced. To the pain in the had were added, vertige, throbbing of the temples, stricture acrofs the forehead & eyes, sometimes a destressing degree of watchfulness, sometimes a somnolency so profound as to approach to apoplexy. Delevium was experienced in all the desperent grades, from mere incoherence of ideas, to the constart atterance of violent whapsody. If the patient was In his senses, he experienced an extreme degree of anxiety, with a fear of death, he would sigh continually, and his progration would conjune up the most freghtful unages, and was subject to all the halleainations of a manear. It would be difficult to conceive a detuation more destrejung or more calculated to excite our sympathy, and to spurres on to to every endeavour for the relief of the sufferer. In other occasions there was no lacal determination. The patient complained of listlessness, anxiety about the

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precordia, and a tenseness across the forehead. There was no chill nor fever, though the pulse beat 140 or 150 strokes a minute. This is the most ensideous guire which the desease can assume. It is aft to lule suspecion, till at leight a set of the most alarming symptoms are developed. In some instances the disease was usherd in with all the circumstances of preumonic congestion. Ithis case there were most commonly chile and fever, pain in the chest, panting, difficult, and laborious respiration There was an uncommon determination to the lungs, indicated by excepsive caugh, bloody expectoration, laborious breathing; by a flushed countenance; a red, suffersed, and wandering eye. As the disease prevailed in the southern parts, vamong students from that partion of our country, much gastrice dittrys, and constant vomiting of billions matter, were Experienced, The pulse was full, volumenous, and strong: though compressible, and encapable of much resistante. totally unlike the inflamatory pulse. The disease in their instances very much resembled the belians pleavery of our country, and if a practitioned, unaware of the cocumstances of the case were to be called in, he would

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manage it as an inflammatory disorder. But this inflammatory appearance is of short continuance; and after a few days the hyprhaus state becomes fully established. The muscular power is greatly deminished, and the mind before distracted, sents ento a state of slumber. The countenance is haggard in its expression I the surface sometimes speckled with petechia, or marked with vibices. These instances however are rare, accorning in no greater proportion than I in 100. In some cases the throat seems to be the seat of attack. These are not numerous; though the disease as it occured last wenter in Virginia was in this form. On a visit to Alexandria Tobserved that nearly all those who were affected with the typhus, had it in this way. There is nothing peculiar in its mode of attack. The patient is seized as with a common cold , or feels some soreness in the throat. But at a moment not auticipated, a great sinking of the strength, & labo rious respiration come on. The latter arrises from an anginose affection. No enlargement of the tousils is observable. But the living membrane of the fauced is much swollen, a becomes of a makagany colour,

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not at all resembling that from common inflammation. This is its most malegnaist form. What is this extraordenary disease. To such a question it is not easy to convey to you a satisfactory answer. That it is not fever according to the common definition is plain, as it sometimes accers without any of the signs of fever. It has been known to occur without any preceding chill, without an augments. tion of the heat, or an increased action of the pulse, en fine without an apparent derangement of any of the functions. But these cases are rare. - Upon diffection it is generally found that the living membranes of the 3 great cavities, had suffered inflammation. This is most frequently of an eresypelatous nature, and accompanied with indications of an incipient gangrene In the brain thorase, & abdoman are to be seen upon dissection, a dark, thin, grumous blood; exudations of lymphi; o effusions of a serious fluid. Taking ento view all the circumstances of the disease concerning which we are treating, we must conclude that it is a variety of typhus fever, though defering from all others of this class.

places , as it she trans were growth ? 0 of the heart your was was also wif the foll 1 without an opposed accordance to great conting for the person bullion strong Il at hispanies is an exceptation of menes ; and 12 sieth entitlet ing or our ever he ist of all 1 4 the solary below ? a A fall to sink dances of the V æ ep

get it does appear that similar cases have occurred. The works of Ogdenham & especially of Huxam contain the history of this disease. But the parallel is not complete. The fever, however, which is described by those authors, differs from that which ravaged our own country no more than would be expected from the deference of climate, & of the people whom they occured. With the causes of this disease we are unacquainted. Its origin, like that of the epidemics is hid in obscurity As yet we know only that it occurs only in cold weather, and is dissipated by the warmth of spring. It seems to depend upon a low temperature. And this is rendered probable from the circumstance that a disease very much of the same nature accurs in those who have been exposed to an intense degree of cold. It is not an uncomman circumstance for paupers to be brought into the almo hause, in a state of complete stupphor, produced by exposure to severe cold, without sufficient clothing. to the reaction is here very slaw, it is difficult to produce any effect by venedies, But when it does come on, a slow fever ensues, very much like some forms of our wenter spedenies, The patient is affected with low delivium, his pulse

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is small, his eyes glassy, his pupil morbidly contracted or dilated, and the expression of his countenance is extremely hazgard, But on the other hand it may be alleaged, that if cold is the cause of the fever, it should always produce et. This is not only not the case, but the disease is known sometimes to occur in warm weather. Here we are forced to resort to the gra turlous supposition of a vitrated state of the atmosphere, That this desease is not propagated by contagion as a general circumstance, appears from the universality of its prevalence, and from its resemblance to other epidemics. This consists in its causing all diseases to acknowledge its supremacy, and to put an its livery. Every disease whatever might have been its primordial appearance, during the prevalence of our winter epidemic, put on the same form & demanded a similar treatment. A complete revolution was thus wrought in practice, from which physicians have not yet fully recovered. They are now very cautious how they approach any winter epidemic with the lancet. I have had occusion to consider the typolous fever of which we have been speaking, as contagious under certain circumstance

1 d d in the way to the war of the light of the war in the 9 wollde telle stop and and an lamber of the therities The look are you to have been been that the your top of at maple and the warmen was and property to and the second s 4 and the state of the state of the state of Margaret to action for the support and support to first of the not long may relation buy it for boiling who promote for the theory of the second of The trained of any part of adults and the t ingle and standard that the prosessing the said 2 there was a state of the same ē with the top to your open about

But I have some doubts on the subject. By save of my medical griends it is believed to be a contagious disease. I confirmation of this it is alledged, that some of our troops, especially the militia, in returning from the lines might be traced by the speneading of this disease wherever they had passed. But it appears probable that this was not our wenter epidemie, but the typhus fever which occurs in ships & campes. As regards the exciting cause of this disease, we are swolved in no uncertainty. They are low living, fatigue, watching anxiety, of whatever has a tendency to interrupt the natural exercise of any of the functions. Two modes of treatment have been proposed adopted by different practitioners. One set maintain that we are to begin immediately with the use of directly stimulating articles; another that we should employ sweating. My opportunities to compare the two methods have been ample, and I have no he sitation in deciding that the latter plan is superior All the physicians of the city employ diapharetics early. Of the best method of using them you have already been informed. In my practice nothing has answered so well as the Dover's pawden, given every 2 or 3 hours, and combined

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with strong wine whey. Hot famentations should be applied to the low extremeties, trunk, and arm juto, When diapho resis has been induced early, and perseveringly continued, its success is certain. It should last at least 24 hours. B have found boiled ears of corn placed in the bed, to have succeed ed very well in bringing on a sudorific effect. If there is not great debitity, wine when will answer: but if much depression comes on, we must resort to more stimulating articles. As the desease advances, that class emphatically called cordial stemulants should be employed. He may here say of vola the alkali, what was said of a here of antiquity, that it is "ipse agreen?" - Hive or ten grains should be given every half hour. Throng today or Madeira wine must also be administered. If there is very great sensing of the system, we should apply the decoction of cantharides or turpentine, or use frictions with cayenne pepper and brandy. These vemedies are adapted to the more simple forms of the disease. When there is any local reternination, as in the bellians, precumonic, o anginon affec. tions, a deferent practice must be resorted to. Quetics are here useful. They do good as well by evacuating the estomach, as by making a beneficial impression on that organ. To be verviceable they should be several times repeated, or the most active, such

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as tartan emetic should be emplayed. While I was in Alexandria during the prevalence of the spidemic in that city, I proposed the use of James's powder, which was afterwards generally adopted. It acts first as an emetic and then produces a deapho retic effect. When much bile exists in the alimentary canal, the emetics should be followed up by the mercurial preparation A combination of calonel & ipecacuarce is very serviceable. After the end for which they medicines are administered have been gained, the usual method of treatment is to be pursued. If local determination continues, blesters should applied; and should be large enough to cover the part affected. When the determination is to the hear, apply them completely over the oranum; when an anginose affection is experienced, apply them round the necks; and if there be preumous congestion, apply them over the thorars to relates to the lancet there has been much contraversy. Determining from my own experience I should say that is never demanded. In the commucement of preumonic cases, the symptoms would seem to require venesection, but wherever it has been employed, fatal consequences have resulted. I would not, however, take it on me to vay, that the lancet may not be use alsewhere to advantage But it never was demanded by the disease as it existed in this city.

live as well opposed to the residence his wint have the interior for granter against freeh going of the committed of the could be d destroyed with I am between four to the whole of the inp in elegand to all in the first of a treatment of the telements. u 4 land after fation cost in theren shows a right l interested to say to be seen the part offgeton the then the C the their own that the more than last to the legant 1 as however determining you we do former wind the object to me to be and to the drawn as it endered the end

The ordinary prognosis cannot be applied to this disease. Even in an apparent state of convalenceine the patient is Sometimes suddenly carried off. The pulse does not serve as a quide. Nevertheless there are some signs, by which an experience practitioner will know when fotal consequences are more (unredicately to be apprehended. There is a certain expression of countenance, which to one accustomed, is very alarming. It is indicative of extreme weekchedness, or is entirely placed with an absence of all kind of entelligence. The skin is polished, and the forhead resembles browne, or is of a baden complexion. This is universally a fatal symptom. -As presented to your, you now have a brief history of a disease, which has spread every where in its track terrors o desolation. It is not however, necessarily fatal. By the practice above detailed it may be easily managed. Compand with the yellow fever, it is mild in its nature. - Seath in almost every case can be traced to a remefsion of the remedies, or to some deject in the method of treatment.

in top of afternoon and and all the and the same of the same of the 0 and the same of the first of the format of the first of t to fortunate of the later when first interpret of my t to be you to be the state of your w and the state of t ye. and the graph of the graph of the the al and all amount to grant for a fact of the the future of the second of the second of the second . Africa the second of the second of the .. ar The series have been able from from from to thing a sea to be written to the section to the wasted and the said amount 90 ·ole the state of the s ni y way in he see I was no the de me ne de

On the Yellow Fever Lecture 12th. It is not my entention to enter minutely into the history of this disease. For such an undertaking would occupy too much of your time, and is in fact unnecessary. The many writings which have been given to the world on the subject of yellow fever, especially those of the late professor Much, contain almost every thing essential, relative to this disease. To these therefore I rejer you for details. The Gellow fever is endenic to tropical climates, and is particularly prevalent in the West Indias. It appears to have occured in the United States from the earliest period of their settlement. But tile the year 1993, it did not arrest general observations. There is not one point relative to this disease which has not excited keen discussion. Its origin, nature, and treatment have been equally controverted orexamened; nor even the altercations on these subjects, characterized by that degree of civility which should always attend a medical dispute. I do not wish to revive these discussions; but it is my duty to explain to a certain extent the points which relate to this epidemic. As to its made of production the dispute has been chiefly verbal. It is admitted on all hands

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that in every case of the desease, it proceeded in the first place from vefsels. In the year 1793 all practitioners agnee in attributing its origin to a cargo of putrid coffee which was landed an our whorvers. It is true that they also referred it to local filth as a principle or acceptany cause, But I have my doubts whether local felth under any circumstances can produce this desease. If exhabitions from docks & gutters where the causes of yellow fever, we should at all times be exposed to the attacks of that dredful malady. Not one season is more free from filth than another. But independent of this general reasoning, we love other facts. It is remarked that scavengers, a clays of men who are employed in cleansing the city of its filth, were singularly exempt from the Gellow fever, Dr Buch states that out of 50, one only took the desease in the year 1798. Can there be a more conclusive fact than this to show, that lacal fith, in that year, was not the cause of the desease. But it may be alledged, that the seavengers are habituated to it, & therefore bys liable to be affected by it than others. This argument might have some weight, if the same set of men has long been employed in the busings. But such was not the case

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it is well known, that during the prevalence of the spidemis, persons were hired, who never before had been accustomed to the business. But while I so far concer to the advocates for its importation, I will not allow that it is imported in a palpable, or ready formed state. But the efflurica emitted from the ships, and not contagion, produce the discope. Whether such efflueres; under all circumstances, cause the gellow fever, I will not presend to determine. Perhaps a certain condition of the atmosphere is necessary to give activity to them. This would seem to be the case, as vejoely are continually arriving, the exhalations from whose cargaes do not always produce the fevers Much controversy has existed relative to the contagious nature of Gellow fever. That it is not the general Gungor nature of the fever is endisputable proved. The leading arguments is support of this opinion Iwill detail to you. 1 st It is said not to be contagious, because it is of the nature of an epidemic other diseases, during its prevalence, partaking of its character. Ind. When persons applicated with it, are removed from the city, though thousands were realised during the prevaleur of the epidemic, get in not one soletary inflance was the disease communicated to there

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employed in the house. 3 d. by the suppression of the disease in cold water weather, it would seem to be proved not contagious. But on the other side facts and the other equally strong are arrayed. It His alleaged that the fever always begins in a point, and theme spreads in every direction. Thus in every case of the fever which occurred in this city. - Do Wiston mentions that many pressons removing 8 or 10 miles from the city had injected the families in which they were received. 3rd. In some instances it has been imparted by the cloathy of those who died of the desease. A few cases of this kind are found recorded in the works of It Ruch, oby the college of physicians in this city. 4th. It is maintained that Gellow fever is not taken twice, & in this respect obey, the laws of contagious desorders. Fractitioners have been divided on this point. One party alledge that no case can be produced where the disease has happened more than one in the same person, another party with equal confidence afsert that numerous of the kind have seemed occurred. It is alledged by Dr. Grigith, that though he attended thousands sich with the Gellow fever, yet he had never met with one solitory buttone where the disease had twice taken place in the same person. On the contrary by persons of equal celebrity it is stated that such instances are exceedingly numerous.

the state of the s a make the state of the state o the region of the second of th B before you down the first werey begin to a grant on a trainer In a graph of the property of the state of t u h mine of the the total or the company will be the total or the party of the company of the compan had the produced of the minimum of the same sie du many of the house of the state of the state of the ca the the old of the said the the the the the induspring in at the house, in I somet fo day to tray who my depart, I water as had her il. it is a second of the second o fe M the work of the property of the state of the state of the table morning of that he was seeing a comment to it is theny in only gitting that the go have another paid with with Mo Saples in I is you was not it this who will it wi thousand the state of the last the though the said the One girlan lage to the contract of the the on the state of the contract of the state of

Joreign writers are not more unanimous than those of our own country. Most of the West India writers are of the 1st. openian. The subject has lately engaged much attention. The Boitish government, in consequence of the prevalence of the Yellow fever in the Mediterannia, and their naval ports, instituted a board of the most respectable practitioners to inquire into the nature of the disease. This board in profoes sion of the best testimony eval as well as documentalory, after full research, & thorough examination, came to the following conclusions: - 1 st. that the disease is encinently contagious: 2nd that it cannot be taken more than once. To this latter fromt, facts exceedingly numerous, and satisfactory were adduced. It is stated that not one enstance in Gibratter or Gadir where ether soldier, or an inhabitant had the fever twice. It is further stated on the authority of the Physician general to the troops at Gadir, that having heard in the West Indies the circumstance that he who had one taken the disease could not again receive it, he selected as nurses to the sick, thou who had previously been afflicted with the yellow fever; not one out of which was again attacked by it. If this be the fact, It goes for to prove the point in question. Nor as regards the origin of the disease, is the evidence less direct. It bader

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it was traced to an injected vefsel from the Mest Indies. It could not have arisen in this instance from fitth, as it did not commence in the most dirty parts of the city: nor could It have been caused by marsh measurata. It is said that adjoining to one side of badir, there his a great marsh, which is very apt to excite bellious fevers in the neighbouring frosts. But while the Gellow fever was prevailing in badir, those parts remained free from its ravages. Strong, however, as this is, faits are stated of a still more conclusive nature. The garrison of Gibraltar is placed on a rock, which is free from all some sources of contamination in the air, and kept cleansed from fifth by the active vigilance of the military police. No situation is less favorable for the generation of fever: yet here the Gellow fever raged to an immense extent. It is declared that the disease was brought into the city by a vefsel indiscreetly admitted into the harbour from Cadir. It could indeed be traced to the wharf where the refsel was lying, a had thence spread over the town or garrison Enough has been said to show how contradictory is the widence. It is impossible for a cautious & careful mind to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, amidst such a clashing of facts, and of openion. It would not be proper in such cases to attend to any a priori reasoning on the subject. But if we do attend, we shall find

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nothing abourd in the opinion of yellow fever may be propagated by contagion. Confessedly typhus fever is very contagious. But some maintain that this is not owing to any direct contagion, but to the putryaction of the collected excretions of the patient. Of this B do not believe one syllable. Thave seen hyphus fever occur in the European haspitals, when the greatest care was taken to remove all the fith from the building. Besides were the disease to oriquate from this cause, it should be as various as the cause. Did feces, wrine, perspiration or produce the hyphus, this ought to appear under different forms according as it originated from one or the other. But this is not the fact. All the cases which took place in the hospital were the same, except as to degree, or according to the peculiar constitution of the individuals. that also do experiments prove in relation to this point. It has been rendered certain by the experements of Haggarth, Gregory be that hyphus fever is as contagious as small pop. But it was also shown, that the disease was not communicated beyond the distance of a few feet. Let a person be placed within the sphere of the contagion the was sure to be affected with the desease. Does not this show that fever is contagious, or that it is not howpagated from the putric excretions, but from the patient himself All contagions are owing to a secretory action of the vegsels, o diger

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according to the nature of the stimulant which excites the vegsels. Thus the contagion of small prox digers from that of syphiles only in its being produced by a different action of the secretory ressels. If in hyphus fever the vessely secrete contagious matter why should they not in the gellow fever! But this does not occur in the latter untill it has afsence a hyphus state. We observe the same in Dysenbary or other diseases. Dysenbery is not ordinarrly contagious; but if connected with typhus fever it becomes very much so. I do not see much force in the argument drown from the hospitals or from the dissection of dead badies, in wither of which cases the fever is received. Thave before told you that typhus fever hardly ever appears contagious when the apartments are ventilated, or in warm countries, when they keep their rooms open to the air. Even in dissecting the bodies of those who have died of the plague, (which I believe to be eminently contagious the disease is not communicated. While living they can propagate the disorder, but they lose the power with their life. The English & French practitioners, who wrote on the diseases of their respective armies in Pzypt, state this circumstance. As Thave stated them, such are the facts arrayed by the deferent controversiallists on either side. My wish is not to impose any opinion on you. Hay open the whole ground before

you, and you must judge for yourselves. It however appears to me that we have too hastily abandoned the old notions about contagion, not only as regards gellow fever, but many other diseases. There is not, I believe, one fever which may not be production of contagion under certain circumstances, especially when it has assumed a hypothus action -

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Lecture 13. ets to the nature and treatment of Gellaw fever much diversity of sentiment has prevailed. By one set it was maintained to be a disease of feeble action, and therefore denominated Typhus Octerades. By others a directly contrary, opinion was held. How it may appear in the Hest Indies I cannot vay: but as it accurred in the United States, it put on a very inflammatory complexion. It is impossible to mention all the appearances it assumes at degerent times: as in no two seasons did it appear under the same symptoms , or demand a similar treatment. But it was always to be treated by some modification of the directly of the depleting remedies. The idea of its elyphous nature, derived from the Next Indias, was not of long continuance. To Dr. Rush is due the evedit of having dissipated this ever. But in framing his original theory; he fell into an evror equally conspicuous. Throughout the whole of his life he maintained that it was only, an aggravated form of the bilious inflamma= tory fever. That this is not the case is shown by the difference of symptoms. The hepatic organs are the seat of throne of all our autumnal fevers. This is universally admitted, and I shall not waste your time with any attempts to prove it. But

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as relates to the spidemic of which we are speaking, the reverse is true. Here no collection of bile, nor derangement of the hepatic system take place. All indications point to the stomach as the seat of the disease. What was at first only suspected in this case, came afterward to be demonstrated by difsections. These were carried on by Dr. Physich, who was then physician to the yellow fever Hospital. From his report it appears, that the morbid phenomena are confined to the stomache. Inflammation was here detected in all its different grades, from simple suffusion or blush, to spacelusor mortifications. In some instances it was extensive, in others confined to streaks about the pylorus. What was called the black vomit he showed to be an attered secretion of the stomach, and not, as was formerly supposes, a viliated state of the bile. That this is the case, may be proved by the circumstance, that it is often concomitant of gastrie affection. I have seen it in surperal fever, which eminently affects the stomach. It is common in Hydrophobia by which also the stomachf is greatly deseased. I have more than once seen it in repeted yout; and it is an inseperable associate of inflammation of the stomado produced by virulent poisons. There is not the slightest appearance of serangement in the liver & its appendages

Si A h (8 th Le di 3 ea 3 ca 10 the m the de the to be A 7 These continue natural in every respect, as do all the other viscera. do to the brain there is no disease, except in a few instances, and here it is so slight as not to claim attention. Admiting these fact (& there is no reason to doubt them.) we must conclude that there is a great difference between the nature of the bilious fever, and the epidemic of which we are treating. Apractice dictated by the hypothesis of Dr brush was first resorted to. This was copious venescation and evacuation from the alimentary canal, sometimes by emetics, but more frequently by purge For the purpose they used calomel combined with the drastic cathartiches, gamboge, jallof & colbeinth. - To this were added some delails suited to the different circumstances under which the disease offered itself. While this course was pursues by the most enlightend practitioners of this city; a different mode of practice was followed by the French physicians from the west India Isalands. Disclaiming all active evacuants they directed their remeries to the stomach, as they considered it the principal source of the disease. - Their abject was 1st to check vomiting, and then to wash out the stomach by the use of mild, diluent beverages. To meet these indicating the ordinary means were fermentations to the stomach, and the warm bath. What was the comparative success of

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these thoo methods, it is not easy to determine. But I surper there was no great difference. Each was inefficient, as we may learn from the great mortality which there prevailed. The French had this advantage, that they gained popularity by their simple method of treatment, to which some even now adhere. Encouraged by the great success of mercury used in the West Indies, the practitioners of this city gave it an ample trial. The fever of tropical climates are manages better with mercury, than by any other plan of treatment. This foot is established by the concourrent testimony of all writers. Many of the West Sordia physicians, among whome is the celibrated Dr. Chisholm, confided entirely in mercury. They use the calomet in the largest possible quantities, & apply the menuny externally to a great extent. The amount employed in some instances is hardly to be credited, As salivation was to be induced as speedily as possible, they pouved mercury into the system at every avenue. As discribed by the best authors, such was their practice. As the disease is there bilious, and the liver principally concerned, this made was probably advantagious. When adopted in this city it was considered so efficacious as to preclude every other. In the plenitude of their confidence, some practitioners aperted, that whenever salivation could be induced, the

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cure was certain . - by cooler reflection however we came to distrust this remedy. It is true that when salivation is effected the cure commonly succeeds. I wo diseases so contrary as the gellow fever, & that excited by mercury, could not exist together But it is difficult to get the medicine to act with sufficient promptiness. Yellow fever is a disease of great force & speedy progress, & there is little chance of inducing salivation, before the patient would die from the natural course of the fever. It is easily to explain why the patient should recover when salivation is effected. In the severe forms of the diseas, the ystem is not susceptible to the action of mercury; & when it i affected by the mericine, the patient would get well without

By diffiction, as I before stated, the reat of the disease is revealed. And the symptoms warrant the conclusion. For gastric distress is one of the most prominent circumstances. An ordinary case of yallow fever very much resembles that produced by the action of verulent poisons on the stomachy. They have indeed often been compared. What, I asked Dr. Physich, does the yellow fever resemble. Exactly, six that which is brought one by verulent poisons, was his answer. When the pathology of the disease came to be understood, the practice was rendered

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much more efficacious. Called in early, it was our enstorn first to subdue the inflamations of the stomach. To meet this indication the lancet was freely employed. Twenty or 30.03. were taken at once, and the same quantity again a short time after. It was states by Dr. Jackson in his visit to this city, that he frequently at the first bleeding took away from 50 to 100 ounces. This however incredible it may appear, he stated in the presence I several respectable practitioners, and myself among the rest. Totally regardless of syncope, he permitted the patient to rouse, and then continued the stream of blood. The consiguence was, that when the effects of debility were over, not a single vestige of the fever remained behind. All that was required was to contend with the debility. I do not recommend such practice to you But it is due to the character of Dr. Jackson to tell you, that his veracity is unimpeached, and that he ranks among the most eminent practitioners in the British empire. For the cure, however, of the inflammation in the stomach the lancet is undoubtedly the best remedy, dor in the use of it should we defend too much on the pulse. It is a peculiarity of all inflamonation in the alimentary earal, that exactly in proportion to the instence of the disease is the depression of the pulses and the only means to

res -to M bi de hi be ca oc in 1 to 3 - 0 4 2 7 -0 restore this to the natural standard, is to overcome the inflamma tony action. As auxiliary to venesection, copious evacuations from the alimentary canal were employed. Emetics were first recommended but as soon as the stomach was discovered to be the seat of the discorder, these were abandores. In place of emetics mercurial purges have been substituted. The diastic articles were once employed, but acted mischievously. By a peculiar quality belonging to calomel, it may be applied to an inflames surface without occasioning injurious consignences. It is not more irritating to the intestines, than than the mitaest lanctives, such as castor Oil .-In Dysentery I have often uses it with advantage. To answer in the Yellow fever large doses must be employed. There is a great want of susceptibility in the intestinal canal to the action of remedies Thave seen a drahm of calomel given at a dose, without pro--ducing an effect greater than was demanded. Generally however wor 15 gras. Repeated till the bowels are opens, is a dose quite sufficient. The effect should be kept up by the milder lovation as soluble tartar ve. Iweating was early considered very beneficial It was indeed entirely trusted to by some practitioners in the first stage of the fever. But the best plan seems to be to defer it till the infammation is, in some measure over -come. To be efficient, powerful means should be employed

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The external plan of exciting diaphoresis is preferable to remedies internally administered. The vapour bath, which I have before mentioned, is admirably adapted to the purpose. to the stomach is very initable, many of the diaphoritic medicines cannot be used. Neither antimony nor nitre answers, as they are aft to induce vomiting, or at least great uneasinep in the stomach. - Davis powder is said to have been some times und with advantage. - Those most generally administered were Eupatorium Pufoliatum, Spiritus Mindereri, and the soline mixture. In some instances of the fever, there was great and distressing heat on the surface of the body Foremery this cold applications to the skin were reccommended. These were especially employed in the West India islands . -Local remedies should not be neglected. As the primary seat of the disease is located in the stomach, and the other symtoms result from the sympathetic connection of the system with this organ, blisters are of great utility To be beneficial they should embrace the whole region of the Stomach, and be again & again repeated. As the fever advance, they should also be applied to the extremities. I have had reason to be pleased with nothing more than these. They quieted the oritability of the stomach equalized

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the pulse, often put the patient to sleep and sometimesees. tored the regular action of health. - Among the local circumstances are nausea & vomiting, which so uniformly attend this complaint. I have no new remedy to offer for their effections All those already mentioned may be resorted to. The effervercent draught, lime water & milk, mint tea, an infusion of Serpentaria are all more or less usefull. Much good has been derived in the latter stages from the oleum Screbinthini employed in doses of 10 or 15 drops, given every half hour, or how according to circumstances. Finature of cloves is also useful. But as these remedies are slime lating, they should not be given till the fever is somewhat advanced. As however, the symptoms depends on inflan. matory state of the stomach, they can only be overcome by remedies calculated to overcome inflamation. Then are venesuity and blisters . -Delirium is a very common accompaniment of yellow fever This is to be counteracted, by local deplition from the hear as cupping, or the division of a small artery; by cold applications and after there a blister covering the whole cranium. As the disease sometimes puts on the intermittent type barck was supposed to be the proper remedy. Yet owing to the irretability of the stomach, this medicine is not usefully

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employed, and frequently aggrevates the symtoms. It was therefore after a short period abandones; and the more agreeable bitters, as quapia, were substituted. But though these produce less mischief they are of little advantage. Opium was once presenbed with the view of quieting the stomach, & inducing rest. For the most part, however, it rendered the generomore ardent, and the patient more restless. Whenever it does good, it is administered in the form of injections. In the last stage of the fever, where there is much inquietude & delinium it may in this form prove useful. A drahm or two mixed with mucilage will answer very well. Such is an outline of the practice, which with some slight varieties according to peculiar circumstances, came at length to be universally adopted. This result, however, was not obtained without much dispute, and disreputable conten tion. If the practitioners was called early, it proves as succepful as could be expected, when the nature of the disease is considered. But he who afserts, as some have done, that the yellow fever is very manageable and may be cured with certainty, does, in the language of the good book, "deseive himself and truth is not in him?

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Lecture 14th.
On Pestis, or the Plague

As I have never seen an instance of this diseau, I can be expected to give a short account only of the several points connected with it. By Callen it is ranked among the exanthemata; and is defined a typhous fever, very contagious in its nature and accompanied with extreme debility. Whatever may be the correctness of his difinition, he certainly locates the disease wrongly At is evidently a febrile affection, and should therefore be placed in the class of fevers. It is only a few years since we have had any accurate account of this disease. The universal terror which it inspired, prevented any minute investigation. But during the invasion of Egypt, the physicians of the English & French armies had an ample field for observation; I have much enlarged and rectified our knowledge on the subject. Contrary to all preceeding writers, they inform us that the disease, if at all contagious, is not so in a high degree. A casual intercourse with the sich did not produce it. Neither the medical attendants, nor nurses wer effected by their situation. Difsections were made with impunity It never proved contagious, except in crowded, & badly ventilated appartments: nor even these more than our common autumnal

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fevers under similar circumstances. Nor was it contagious, except in the hight of fever, or when the body was covered with perspiration. The medical writers, to whom I refer, consider it as a disease, obeying the laws of common epidemics. — As regards the plague of Egypt, it undoubtedly results from exhabitions from the Nile. To establish this point, there is the most conclusive evidence. It is always found to follow the recession of that river; which, as you all know, periodically overflows its banks. The filthy surface which remains, after a while from the heat of the sun becomes dry: and as soon as this occurs, the plague invariably ceases. Like all fevers produced by measmate, it assumes different types. Some times it is remittent, or intermittent; but most frequently is continues, of a typhous, or highly inflammatory character. These varieties seem to depend on beal circumstances, By one of the English practitioners it is stated, that among the English troops differents situated, the disease appeared of a different character. Among those who were confined to the hospitals it occurred in a low, thyphous form while in the camps it assumed an appearance directly opposite. Admiting all this, it is not easy to deny that the pleague is not, on other occasions highly contagious. I shall not here repeat the accounts dispersed through the medical records. Most of these are exaggerated, and undeserving

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of confidence. We should not however overlook those facts which come perfectly well authenticates. I shall not dwell on the afsertions of the older writers, nor on the circumstance that the disease has been imported through the medium of formites. By these in pathological language we mean all such articles, as bales of goods, which may convey a disease from one place to another. But I must say that, though in Egypt the plaque may be epidemic, and may be propageted as others of the same class, yet this is not unisomly the case in all situations. In many places when the plaque has occurred in Europe, persons have escaped by avoiding all chance of contagion. Thus it is stated on authority not to be disputed, that when the disease pervade home, those who secluded themselves in monasteries entirely escapes, though these buildings were situated in the heat of the city. It is also said that the same effect was experienced at Marseilles, by interposing an insuperable barrier between those who were attached with the disorder, & those who were not expected. Writers who have visited countries where the pleague is aft to prevail, inform us that it is hindered from spreading, by the same means as at Marseilles, But these accounts are so much contradicted, that we must be careful how we admit them. They are probably not

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true, at least as regards Egypt. On comparing the the diseases, we have every reason to believe in the identity of Plaque Hyellow fever. They proceed from imilar causes, and occur in the same season; they attack strangers rather than natives; they destroy in a great measure the susceptibility of the system to a second attach: both are con--tagious under certain circumstances, and both may be imported. But there is a considerable distinction, arising from the difference of the mate, of modes of living, of religion, & a variety of other cause. - It would appear that among the natives of Egypt, the plaque apune the form of a highly malignant Typhus fever. This might be anticipated from the filth which surrounds them; from their crowded habitations; from their poverty & wretchedness. As it occurred in the European troops it put on a different form, being among them highly inflammatory. -Carbuncles , bubos ve. were considered as pathognomonic signs of the plague, or such as mark its distinct character. But there are by no means confined to the plague. I have seen them in yellow fever & they are not uncommon in Typhus gravior, where the case is protracted. As far as can be collected from the best sources, there was no great difference in the management of the two diseases, In the pleague it was the custom to begin with an emetic. This

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practice is somewhat different from that which is now employed in yellow fever. But it was resorted to in the pleague, under the idea, that the immediate reat of the disease was in the stomache; to cleanse this was thought to be the 1th indication. In many cases there seemed to be signs of a bilious disease. It woulde indeed appear, that especially in the intermittent & remittent forms of the plague, these were large collections of bile in the alimentary canal. The next remedy was copious venesection. This was an ancient practice, having been employed whong ago as the time of Stellers, who lives I centuries from the present period. It was carried to a much greater extent by sydenham, and was also recommended by Rufiel. But the latter practitioner confined the use of blood-letting within narrower limits: applying it only when there were evidents signs of an inflammatory character and when local determinations or congestions existed. A respected the employment of venesection the physicians both of the English & French armier differed in offinions. - Some recommended it to a great extent, others exclude it altogether. Determining from an accurate examinations, we must conclude that the proper employment of this remedy was in the medium between the two extremes. Iweating was a long established practice. It was evidently indicated

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by nature, as there was always a tendency to spontanious perspiration, At one tome it was urged very far, probally from the notion that the matter of contagion was floting in the system, and that it was to be eliminated by one of the natural emuctories It is not easy to collect from the modern writers, what was the general opinion relative to the employment of Diaphoresis. They differ among themselves very much as regards this point. But here probably, as in other fevers, there is a point where the sweating plan may be resorted to with advantage. The milder diaphoretics are preferable to the stimulating Diaphoresis caused by external means, is both more safe & more effectual than that by internal medicines. Conformably to the fashion of the day, cold applications were employed by the English, & French practitioners. Water cooled down to the lowest degree was thrown whon the patient. But sponging the surface, in the manner I have before mentioned, was sometimes employed with the most desisive advantage. By some onodern writers, a different mode was recommended; namely-Tubbing the skin with ice. A Russian Physician, who was in Egypt during the prevalence of the Plague, declares that more advantage is to be derived from this method than from any other. It is further stated that many cases occurred, where soldiers in the height of delirium,

bei rec the wh ove on w us w 200 oil ocs Br of wh son inc being dragged out, their fiver was found to be abated, and a secovery took place. Such instances were mentioned long before the invasion of Egypt. One in particular was recorded by Lavory, where a sick man, in the same vefel with himself, jumped overboard, and was cured. —— It is related that Buonaparte on an extraordinary occasion, ordered his army to march, when many of the exoldiers were actually labouring under the plaque. During the march, a heavy rain occurred which acting as a shower bath, effected in many cases a were.

There is an external application of another kind which we are heating, It is half a century since frictions with dive oil were introduced into practice. They were employed both as cure, and prevention. It was said by Mr. Baldevin, the British consul in Egypt, that smearing the body with oil, effectually prevented the body from infection, and proved an easy cure when the disease existed. This account was partly conformed by a Mr. Jackson his suckefor. But by the physicians who accompanies the armies into Egypt, it was found, that though some advantage was derived from the practice, yet it was wholly incompetent to effect a cure. It reduced some of the febrile

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symptoms, and mitigated the sufferings of the fratient. In the latter stage, blisters were found useful, where any local retermination existed, as pain in the head, and initability of the stomach. At this conjunctions, opium, volatile alkali, camphor, and other stimulating articles were advantageously employed, But when the Brunonian plan of stimulating the system with wine & opium, was employed in the commencement of the disease it never failed to aggravate the unpleasant symptoms, and to hasten the fatal extastrophe. ___ Mercury was tried, and with the same result as in Yellow fever. When salivation was induced, a cure was generally effected. Get so violent & rapid was the disease, that long before mercury could be made to operate on the system, its careir would terminate. From an examination of the statements made by writers, we would conclude that the plague is neither more violent nor in = tractible than our yellow fever. From a comparison of the bills mortality, we shall find that the death's oscariones by both we nearly equal. It was stated by Dr. - that & of the soldiers in the hospital at Alexandria fell victims to the plague: and about the same proportion died in our yellow fever hospital. It is perhaps known to most of you, that Dr. Falli, a

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philosofer famous from his investigation into the nature of electricity and galvarusm, lately visited this city. Before coming here he had been at Aleppo, and other places where the plague is aft to place vail in its greatest victence, whither he had gone for the purpose fascertaining certain points relative to they fever. He communicated to Dr. Wistan the result of his observations, and the doctor has some me the favour to write them down for me. - I will read you the paper which he presented. The plague is contagious. Persons who have had it once, rarely or never have it a 2 nd. time. Infection can be communicated by rubbing the matter of a pestilential sore on the sking. If pestilental & variolous matter mixed together be rubbed on the skin of a person who had been affected neither with the plague nor small pox, a mild plague would be produced, which would secure the person from a future attack of either disease. If the small pox has been before experienced, the resulting disease would not be so mile. Apestilential matter, mixed with olive oil be rubbed on the whin, a mild form of the plague is produced, which protects the bady from future harm. - These results were obtained from upwards of 300 experiments. As far as I know Dr. Falli is entitled to full credit. His reputation as a philosopher is well known. Having satisfied

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himself relative to the plague, he came to this city for the purpose of making investigations into the nature of the yellow fever. Not finding the disease here, he embarked for the Flavannah, where while he was instituting a course of experiments relative to the yellow fever, he fell himself a victim to its influence. I have now yone through the 1st. class of diseases, or those which come under the Eirculatory system. - Thave spoken of the several forms of intermittent, remittent, and continues fevers, under the latter of which I discribed the bilious inflammatory and the typhus; & I concluded with an account of our late winter spedemic of the yellow fever, and the plague. - I shall now go on to treat of the diseases which affect the intestinal canal. .

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Hectic Fevery. We have now come to that part of our course in which it will be proper to treat of Hectic Fever. - Fevers have been divided into Idioprathic & Sympotomatic. Of all the distinctions introduced by nosologists, perhaps this is the most abourd and unprofitable: Every fever, whatever may be its nature, is necessarily Secondary & sympathetic. To establish this point we need only recen to the origin of the different brile affections. The position is admitted without contravery as regards fevers arising from wounds & other injuries. Nor is it less obviously true, as regards those which are coursed by innoculation and the introduction of vinus into the system. On the same footing must be placed the similar affections produced by the action of proisons, as assenic, opium and the other neverticalisand virulent articles. The position then, as I have laid it down, is so far indisputable. But by tracing the Johnsomena which present themselves, we shall find that it is not less true when applied to what are called Idiopathic fevers. Each of these is caused by march effluria, or contagion. It is now a point sufficiently ascertained, that morbid matter can enter into the system in no other way than by thing entangled with the saliva,

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and thus swallowed, Hence it follows that the primary oferation is on the stomack, and that the blood refreliance effected by means of sympathetic connection between that organ & the rest of the system . It must be confessed that there are some who believe that the lungs are the aveness by which there effluria hap into the system, or the tharts on which they operate. But the latter opinion is disproved by the insensibility of those organs to imprepious made upon them; and the former by the fact that no one constituent part of the atmosphere is admitted by the lungs. Most conclusive experiments have shown that it is the function of the lungs to throughest matter; & that nothing in the place of what is lost is received by them. But whether this is the case or not, the validity of my hypatheris remains unaffected; as the lungs instead of the stomach would be the point of commencement. My thoury of fever is simply this. I suppose that the disease originates in local irritation which spreads itself more or less according to circumstances. starting from a central point it is extended by means of the rympathy of the system with the part in which it was first excited; and when more intense, if not early arrested diffuses itself by a multiplied chain of aportations, till the whole animal economy is to a greater or les degree

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involved . - There are remarks which I thought proper to make previously to entering on the consideration of Heetie Fever. This disease is mot commonly connected with pulmonavy Consumption, though other causes sometimes produce it. Whatever greatly irritates the system may excite Heclie Levers Formerly it was generally believed, and is even at present maintained by some that the fever is occapioned by the elsor-- ption of matter. But Hunter has phoeved that this can not be the case; because it often occurs when there is no wheel, and contrarely, that the largest accumulations of mater frequently do not excite it. Besides Gulmonary consumption, hectic fever accompanies other diseases. 1st. of is to be met with in what are called white swellings of the joints, and also in gout a Rheumatism. Ind. It is found in Scirrous x scaofulous affections, and ulcers in every part of the body, particularly in the glandular structure, as the mamma, the ovarier, externs, liver 20. _ 3d. Stattends conjustion, and obstruction of the viscera, where there is neither about, nor ulceration. 4th It is to be met with in cases of simple irritation, as asher there is a stone in the bles der or gall durt, or even where inflammation has resulted for frigger 33 as m The long

from the puncture of a frin or needle, 5th. It sometimes takes place in Ovegnances, merely from the irritation to the general system, occasioned by the graved aterus .-This disease partakes of the type of general mature of Intermittent fever . The two cases have, indeed, so many points of similarity, that they may sometimes be resoily confounded . But there are certain circumstances by which they may be distinguished, and as it is of importance in a practical point of view, these should be recollected. Ist. The paroxym of Hectic Lever is rarely regular for any number of days in sucrepriorf; but after a short time comes on without any establish order, at almost every hour of the lay & night. 2 nd. The paragin of Rectic is often not preceded by a chill, and frequently wood rigon are experienced without any hot or sweating stage. 3 . The paroxyim of Hectic is not always relieved by perspiration, as chills & flushes continue, though the discharge by the skin may be copious. 4th. The paroxysm of Rectic in the hot stage is attended with a circumscribed flush on the cheeks. 5 th. The tongue in Hectic Fever is clear, flored, and sometimes preternaturally polished; but in Intermittents, it is uniformly baded with four, either white or of a bilious hue. 6th. The appetite and powers of digestion continue for the most part

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unimpaired in Hectic fever, and the bowels are in their natwal condition; but in Intermittents, there is generally gastic uneasiness, lop of appetite, and constitution of the bowels. 7th. The wrine in Flectic fever is turbed during the paroxym, apelluces as water in the interval; whereas directly the reverse happens in Intermittents . - 8th The mind of the patient in Hectic fever is proverbially cheerful; while in intermittent there is a good deal of irritation, anxiety and distrep. It would be easy to point out other circumstances in which the two diseases differ . But those which I have mentioned are the most prominent, and sufficient to form an accurate diagnosis As regards the management, Hectic fever does not left resemble Intermittents both in general principles, and in particular semedies. The treatment divides itself into a parts, that which is calculated to prevent the paroxysm, and that which is suited to the intermission of the means of prevention opium is confefiely the most efficacious. The concurrent testimony of a large number of practitioners is in its favours. But on account of the great and increasing debility in Section fever, we do not follow it up with warm beverages & other means calculated to produce perspirations. In the

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same account we should withold those means in the subseqwent part of the paroxym, and should potonit the hot & sweating stages to pass off with little active treatment. But in the absence of the paroxym we pursue a different course. He here employ all thon remedies which are recurred to in intermittents. But among these there is a choice, and I shall detail such only as have strong claims to our attention Hectic fever is either inflammatory or otherwese. When there is too much action, as is aft to bethe case in the early stage, the system should always be reduced before tonics are adminitered. Most generally recreescetion is indicated; and the block when drawn under such circumstances, always presents the oppearance of inflammation, clor will a single bleeding answers; on the contrary, in most instances, the operation should be frequently repeated, though moderate quantities of blood should always be drawn off at a time. - The alimen. tary canal not being opprefied with accumulations of like, mor in any respect implicated in hectic fever, evacuations from it are not particularly demanded. But Jeannot help believing, influenced by my own observation, that in some cases emetics may be given with utility. They do not operate as evacuants, but on a principal which

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has hitherto been fully explained. It may be advanced as a rule to which there is probably not a solitary exception that all diseases of a periodical nature, on which observe the paroxymal type, are epentially benefitted by this elap of medicines, or, in other words, by repeated a active The system of the patient being now reduced by antiphlogistic measures, we may safely resort to tonics. Of these not the least celebrated in the Peruvian Backy. It was the favourite remedy of bullen, who spoke of its efficacy without verewation. But, though supported by his authority, & that of many other respectable practitioners, yet Sconfels that my confidence in Peruvian Bank is not very high. Generally in my hands, it has proved offensive to the stomach, often ran off by the bowels, & wareely ever suspended the paroxym But I may have failed from circumstances of which I was not aware, a on my report alone, I would not with that the remedy should fall entirely into discredit, Somehan found it beneficial to combine bash with mysch. But my non experience teacher me that myrch will answer better, when exhibited alone, or differently combined. A celebrated prescription employed much in Hectic fever, and especially when

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it accompanies Pulmonary consumption, is the following; Take of myrch - - 3%. " Sulphate firon Di. "- " Lugar - 3 j. "-" water ___ 3vi. vel. v. The dose is a table spoon full every 2,3, or 4 hours. Many of the vegetable bitters, as camomile, quasia, gention, edombo, are better suited to this disease than the Servician Bark. Serpentaria, a wild-cherry-tree bark, however, do more good than any others of this clap. The latter is very benefice To the large body of evidence in its favour, may be added that derived from my own practice, and from the practice of my medical friends, - Within the last 3 or 4 years, the Wa-ursi has been employed in this case. It was originally introduced by Dr Bourne a physician of Coxford in England. It has been tried in this city, a not without utility. - It may be supposed that arsenic, which is valuable a remedy in intermittent fevers, has not been neg lected in the disease which now occupies our attention. It has been largely prescribed, and, if we credit the attestations of respectable physicians, with considerable

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Vodvantage , chy own experience enables me to speak in no high terms relative to arsenic. It has not been much employed by me; but in the few trials I have made of it, I have been disappointed. Of late the saccharum saturni has not bun a little commended in Hectic Fever. It's spoken of by Dr. Graine of Charleston in the highest terms. Encouraged by my server for his opinion, Thave recently used it in several cases of Hectic Lever, but have not get derive any advantage . During my residence in Europe the minut with were much employed in their disean. Of their utility there can be no doubt. The nitive acid is incontestibly the most efficacions. It has been frequently used by me , and Shave always had reason to be satisfied of its usefulnes. Combined with the liberal use of opinion, it is certainly the most efficacious remedy which can be administered in Hectic Sever My made in the give as much situe acid as can be convenietly taken during the day, and every night at bed time to prescribe a dose of opining and another to the peroxysm. As Hectic fever is a disease purely ofiritation it might be conjectured that opium would be serviceable fully confirms the supposition .-But though the method mentioned above in perhap

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the best; yet there is a remedy remaining of too great importance to be overlooked. I formerly mentioned the power of sulpher over all diseases of the paroxysmal type. It is the opinion more particularly of or. Physick that it affords, perhaps, the best means of remerying Hectic fever. What I have seen does not allow me to go quite so far; but Sam preparesto pronounce favourably of the medicine. It must be used in doses too small to purge. - The last remedy I shall men = tion is Charcoal. Induced by the great efficacy of this article in Intermittent fever, I have lately tried it in a case of heating and the success was such as to inspire me with confidence in the remedy. Little, however, will all these medicines accomplish unless the patient is placed in a large or freely ventilates apartment. It is not easy to conceive, by those who have not experienced the effect of free ventilation, how important it is to attend to this circumstance. I have known an incide went hectic speedily removes, by placing the patient in a room where the air freely circulated. As stated, such is the management of Hectic fever, ex cited by causes which the surgeon cannot semove. But when the source of irritation may be entirely done away

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by an operation, or partially removed by those local applications which have a tendency to calm it, then should be revorted to. Such cases, however, come under the province of surgery, & to the Professor of that bounch, I resign the management of

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2 nd. Hemorrhages Sp. Conformably to my classification of diseases I now pap from the consideration of fever, to that of Hemorrhay I .- These may with equal propriety boincluded unou the head of disorders of the blood-vefsels. The first distinction Themorrhages was into active & papive. This was originally introduced by Stahl, a afterwards secognized by tullen sother modern weiters. Though there is some foundations for the livision alluded to, yet the exact line between the a species is not easily discovered. There is another distinction however, which is deserving of attention. Hemorrhages may be midental, vicarious, or critical. It is the first kind alone which can be considered as diseases, and demanding medical treatment. The critical discharges of blood are always salutary; and the vicarious are seldom dangerous, unless they happen in the brain, lungs, or other important organ, Gullen defines active Remorrhages to be "Syrexia, with effusion of blood, independent Vexternal violence That there is inflammatory action in the ease is proved by every symptom , as well as by the prearance of the bood. Hemowhages of this trind we preceded by a sensation of fullness or uneasings in the

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is determined to particular parts. This is exemplefied in individuals with short needs, & large heads; or with parrow contracted, ill-shaped chests. Nort generally active hemorrhage occurs in persons with full, plathoric habits, and in the spring, or early months of summers. But this is not invariably the case . It is not a race circumstance to never with the disease in people who are exceedingly thin a attenuates. But on these occasions, it is caused by confin mising from the unequal circulation, or distribution of the blood to which I have just alluded. What I have hitherto states may be considered as the causes of hemorrhage from temperment or other constitutional peculiarity. To there we may add other which are accidental, or subordinate, or accepary. The whole of Them are calculated to produce irregularities in the circulation, or to divert the blood from its usual course to any particular 1 th. Violent exercise by running, leaping, lifting heavy weights; violent gusts of papion; strong venereal appetite not indulged may prove the causes of hemorrhage. Down. Enternal heat is another of these causes. It has been supposed to operate by racifying the blood; - but this is not, to any extent, an expansible or dilatible fluid

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This fact was proved by Surveye, and confirmed by Haller, who found that blood in a thermometrical tube, at the heat of boiling water was not increased in bully. That an clevated temperature, however, disposes to Hemorrhage cannot be disputed. Every practitioner must have seen it occur in persons whose accupations confine them to close, heated room or who work over the fire. But heat acts in the first place only as a stimulant to the circulation, and, secondy relaves the intiguments which give support to the blood - vepels. 3 . Cold to the surface, a particularly to the feet has sometimes proved the cause of hemorrhage. Its mode of operation is perfectly intelligable. Inddenly applied it gives a shok to the system, and an impulse to the circulation, with a ceptrifictal direction. But when cold is gradually Applied, it produces an accummulation of susceptibility; and a violent reaction takes place, with febrile excitement exexpoure to heat or other stimulating cause. 4 th. Diminutoon in the weight or denoity of the atmosphere. This is illustrated in those who ascend elevated situations, & has been imputed to the extraordinary exercise which is used on the occasion. But we are told

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by Dr Jaufure that when he ascended the Alfrs, among other effects, the blood gushed from his nostrils, ears, gums de . though he wed little exertion; all of which is fully confirmed by Humbod by whom the mountains of South America were explored to their utmost pinnacle. With these leading or general causes may be ofociated a variety of accepacy circumtances, such as ligatures on certain parts of the body confining the blood to delecate organs, as neckloths causing a determination to the nostrile & braing. To the preceeding account of the cause shall only and such as proceed from accordent, as blows, would fall de, which, however, belong to the province of surgery. Treatment. Sam next to speaks of the care of these affections. But at the threshold of our inquires we are met by the question, whether it is expedient or justifiable in any case of hemorrhage, to interest the flow of blood, or whether et all times, and under all circumstances, it should be left entirely to the regulation of nature. The doctrine was originelly advanced by Statel, & supported by respectable authorities, that this direase is owing to an operation of nature in removing dangerous plethora, which being effected, the wound will close a the hemorrhage thus sportaneous

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cease. It is unquestionably true, that the doctrine to a certain extent is well founded. Thus syncope is induced long before an alarming quantity of blood is lost, & this is notice's resource for supprefing the hemorrhage . eloris it les demonstrable that in certain cases the flow of blood cannot be stopped by art, without inducing, in some instences, the most serious consequences, It is an indisputable fact, that checked hemorrhoidal discharges are very aft to leave behind them a tendency to apoplexy, paly, ma micay head-ache and other cephalic affections. This remark is equally applicable to hemovrhage from the nostrils, and to the critical discharges in fever, and many Then acute diseases . - We cannot, however, always confice the case to nature; and sometimes it is necessary to take the management entirely out of her hands. Eccasionally she is unable to give a proper direction to the discharge Thus instead of the northils, hemorrhandal vefsels or other rafe part, the head, lungs for some important organ is affected, and death is the consequence. Nor is it less manifest that nature cannot regulate the quantity proper to be lost; and if a large vegel is ruptures, fains does not afford the slightest relief. These are the circumstance

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under which the apristance of art is imperiously demanded, and without which all is neceparily tost. As preliminary to the treatment of particular hemorrhages, I will now lay down some principalian plicable to the whole. The leading indication in all profus hemorrhages is to suppress the flow of blood; & when the were is active a fetile, this is to be accomplished, 1st. by reducing the quantity of the circulating fluid by the died evacuants; - Secondly by what are called refregerants. These are external or internal, the former consisting of cold applications, the latter of there medicines properly called refrigerants, and which are principally the neutral salts. Third - By sedative articles, or such as are supposed to reduce the force of the circulation without previous depletin, as Digitalis, squill, & Tobacco. After his indication is accomplished, we are north astringe the mouths of the bleeding vepels. Whether there me any articles of the exateria hedica which posses this power, is exceedingly problematical. But it is generally imagined that we are in propertion of a large class, as the preparations of lead, alum, the mineral acids, besides no make number from the begatable Kingdom . _

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Another principle in the treatment, is to occasion a revulsion of the fluid to some other part, less interested in the economy of the system. This is of great importance and will often prove successful, when the means are just--ciously employed. It is customary to resort to periluviane, or stimulating applications to the extremities, But at all times there me highly equivocal remedies & not at all comparable to cupping and the visitating applications near the real of the disease. The second indication is to prevent the recurrence I hemorrhage, by removing the cause which predisposes to its productions. As the disease is founded in plethora, it is sufficient atly obvious that the most effectual prophyactic remery is nuch a regulation of diet, as is least calculated to fill the blow refiel; and regetable food, therefore, should be recommended All other means are merely paliative, and cannot be employed a long line without injury to the pystem. Thus venesection affords only temporary relief, a when much wed it remotely confirms a habit, as pernicious as the hem orrhage itself To Jurges and other evacuants the some rema -arte is applicable. Though highly useful in a season of emergency they should not form a part in the regular & permanent treatment.

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Exercise is an excellent auxilliary to a properly regulation diet . It eaures an increase in the secretions a excretions from the volume of the blood, and establishes a just equilibrium in the irculation, thus obviating those focal congestions a accumulating which are the immediate cause of hemourhage. These are the leading principles on which the manage ment of the disease now under consideration is to be conducted; and which it will be my duty to exemplify a expand, when I come to the treatment of individual cases ... 1. Hamostysis or spitting of Blood. By the term Hamophysis is meant hemorky where from the lungs, or tracked, or facues. It is proper to know that such beedings are incident to the structure about the throat; and to be acquainted with the symptoms by which they are distinguished . - Much unealine in thes spared to the patient; and we are enabled to institute the people treatment, which is effectially different from that as after to hemorrhage from the lungs. Most generally, when the blood comes from the trached or fauces, it is discharged by mere hawking without any cough, oppression or febrile excitement,

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and on examination we can sometimes perceive the immediate source. Now and then we shall find that the throat is inflamed, though more frequently this is not met with Aste withstanding what has been said hemorrhage from these parts a pecially from the Tracker, is sometimes of serious importan and deserving of our close attention. My own personal observe tion, and similar remarks made by other physicians, convin re me , that bleeding which clearly originated from vefsels in the trachea, has been the precursor of Oulmonary Consump -tion. When this happens, it is probable that the lungs are affected, and that the diseased action of the parts, which gives pise to the hemorrhage is extended a considerable distance up the wind-pipe. Gases of this kind have often occured to me in Consumption following Catarch, and more than once in Subercular Consumption. But generally such hemorrhages are of comparatively little consequence, though they at all times demand our attention, After these remarks we will proceed to hemore hage from the lungs In this disease there is a discharge of blood of a floris colour & frothy, brought up with more or left coupling, x readily distinguishable from hamatemesis by circumstances hereafter to be enumerated. All the causes

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alrady enumerated as giving rise to hemornhage generally, also occasion hamoptypis; but there are some which more particularly conduce the the disease. It is well ascertained that certain pourliarities of structure predispose to it. of this kind are a narrow contracted thorax , elivated shoulders; a delicate habit of body; and a sanguineous temperament. But this disposition con genital or acquired, is excited into action by a variety of causes not the least of which are loud & long speeches; frequent unging; busts of laughter; paroxysms of rage; violant exercise whecially in lifting heavy weights; vicifitudes of weather; megular habits, especially of intemperance; and the suffresion of some accustomed discharge, as the hemorrhoidal, or catamenial. But, though produced by all the causes just enumerated, still it is an indisputable fact, however wondesful it may appear, that homophysis occurs most frequently at night, when there is the least corporeal or mental agitations. Of this Sam thoughly persuaded, that of the cases of Pulmonary Hemorrhage, a peray large majority happen under the circumstances just mentioned. What gives rise to the increased predisposition acquired by dus, I cannot determine. It is altogether a curious fact, and has never been satisfactority elucidated or explained. of Remofition

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there are several species arising from different causes, and atten ded with various defrees of danger. The 1st is a mere accidental rupture of a vefel, in consequence of a blow, fall, or wound; and here, if the refel is small, & no previous disease of the lungs has existed, the hemorrhage is a matter of little moment. The 2 nd species arises from exceptive inflammation of the lungs, as in the early stage of Pleurisy or Perip neumon and even here, it is not a very serious circumstance. 3 rd. Hemorrhage may come on from Metastasis, or the translation of disease from one part to another, as in the suppression of the hemovrhoidal, or menstrual discharge. When of this nature, it is seldom dangerous, unless there is a predisposition to pectoral complaints, particularly consumptions. 4th. It may result from plethora, or accumulation of blood in the lungs, which is releived by periodical discharge from those organs. Cases of this kind are not neceparily connected with full, polethoric habits; but sometimes occur in their persons, and in valitudinarions; and, the universal result. Many instances of perdipious longevity under such oiseumstances, have been known to take

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place. Two or three cases of this kind have fallen under my own observation, and a great number might be cited from the various literary & medical records. 3th. Hamptysis may occur from about or ulceration in the lungs, most generally following ill-cured Pneumonic inflammation, and the discharge is mixed with poligm, or purulent matter. Even here the danger often subsides, and the patient recovers. 6th. It may also arise from tubercles, appointed with a scrofulous diathesis; and though blood is not discharge in great quantities, yet the case generally terminates in Phit. is Pulmanalis, and the patient dies. The case of Hamofitysis of which we are now to treat; is connected with signs of arterial action & febrile excitement . It is ushered in by a sense of weight and oppression at the chest; a dry, hard cough; difficulty of res--piration; a full, irregular pulse; and a flushed, turned count tenance. It is wometimes preceded by more distinct symptoms of a febrile nature; - as chills, cold extremities, pain in the back & loins, flatulence, constitution, extreme lapitude a debility. The principal indication is sufficiently obvious, and derde in the first place, the reduction of artical action Athing

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would seem to answer so well for this purpose as venæsection; but some respectable physicians object against its employment, and among others the celebrated Dr. Feeberdon of Londong. He asks how the opening of a veglet by venasection, can popully check the flow of blood which has already been ruptured by an effort of nature. This, however, is a sophism wholly unworthy of that great practical physician. Whatever is the difficulty of explanation he perfectly well knew that the practice, by long experience had been demonstrated to be useful. But the affair involves no dark enigma. By opening a vein in the arm, we invite on influx of blood to that part, and, on the principle of revulsion, check the hemorrhage from the lungs. But the solution of the problem is wholly immaterial. The fact is almost universally conceded, and that ought to ratisfy us. To be of service, however, in the more violent cases, it is indispensably necessary that the bleedings should be very large. The small a repeated bleedings employed by some practitioners, are idle and always attended with inconveniencies. They harrap, and debititate the patient, without contributing to the case. My practice, incases where it is epential promptly to effect relief, is to take away at once by a large orifice, so much blood as to make a favourable impression, or in other words, completely to check

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the force of arterial action. Sothing lep than this will answe in copious hemorrhages from the lungs . -As soon as the bleeding is completed, or even while it is going on, it is my custom to direct the common sale in tea or table-spoon-full doses, according to circumstances, every 10, 15, or 20 minutes. Of the efficacy of this remedy, though a domestic one, there is no reason to entertain a doubt. Most of the practitioners of this place have high confidence in its powers Its effects are very prompt, perhaps more so than thon of any other article. But how it operates is not very intelligable. It is more than probable, that the action excited by it in the fauces, is extended by continuous sympathy to the lungs, and there proves astringent to the mouths of the bleeding repels Solling is more stiplic than common salt. - Asco operate with this remedy, in critical cases, it is proper to un cold applications to the thorax, & particularly to the arm pits. As part of the body is more susceptible, and particularly to the action of cold, than the exilla bloths wet with vinegar or cold water; or even ice inclosed in a bladder are highly beneficial semedies in cheeking hemorrhage It has also been strongly recommended in eases of great emergency, to wrap the whole of the body in sheets wet with venegar

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or cold water. This is intripid practice, a in some instances might prove effectual. It was the favourite remedy of the late Dr. Bond, who has left behind him the character of a bold, undaunted practitioner. It was also suggested by Fr. Darwin that in extreme cases, water should be dashed on the body, or the whole person immersed in a cold bath. The danger should be extreme to justify practice of this kind, sowd then it might prove successful; yet there is reason to suppose, that from the sudden determination of blood from the surface to the internal parts, it would augment the danger which it was expected Nany of you are aware that of late it has been customary to treat hamopty is by the use of the sacharismo Laturi This is no new practice. Long ago it was employed in the different countries of Europe, and was recommended by one or two of the reports of Sir George Baker, and other authors about 30 years ago, a port of panick teroor siezed the medical world, and the article was almost totally abandoned. To the late Sr. Barton, a man who should be regarded in this country and particularly in this University with reverence and respect, in consequence of the additional celebrity which he gave to our institution, and the benefits he conferred on medical science, the credit is

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most unquestionably due of dispipating then idle terrors, a fully reestablishing the pafety & efficacy of the preparation alludests. But perhaps, physicians have now run into the opposite extremes, and too promisewously employ the semedy. It is, for the most part, indiscrimenately applied to every species of hemorrhage, and in whatever part of the body it occurs. Nothing is better ascertained than that the use of lead should always be preceded by expious vencesection, when fullness activity of the pula exist This remark applies with particular force to hamostypis. Sam entirely convinces, that if the arterial system be not previously reduced, lead will not only without efficacy, but even injurious. Nor will a single bleading answer. It is the rule to deplete as long as there is any increased vigour in the enculation, and after this, the lead may sometimes perhaps, prove advantageous. The dose is 2 or 3 grains combined with a small portion of opinion, given every 2 or 3 hours. It is particularly suitable to hemorrhages originally mild, or which have become soly the previous remedies. To expect that sugar of leas would restrain a large stream of blood from the lungs is edle, and the person who entertains the opinion, will in practice be disappointed What would be the effect if a large dose were taken, it would

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be impossible to state with any precision. It seems to me that it would accomplish more, and the practice would certainly be safe. On one occasion a scruple was given by me with no bad effect whatever, though it did not, in the slightest degree, check the discharge of blood, During my resedence with the late Dr. Rush, I knew a woman who swallowed a drahm of this medicine. The had come to the doctors office, and an ounce of salts to be taken internally, with a drahm of the sugar of lead as an external application to an ulcer were giventiher. The reversed the direction, swallowed the and , and applied the salts to her worker. No other effects was experienced than very active purging. There was no cama, no convulsions, no inflammation of the stomach or intestines. At a little confidence is, by some practitioners, reposed in alum, as a remedy in hemorrhage. That it is a valuable medicine connot be disputed. It is among the more artive astringents, and promises well in this case. But determining from my own experience Iwould not rank it high among the semedies. To profuse hemorrhages it is utterly unsuitable; a were Ito prescribe it at all, I should do so, after the hemorrhage had been restrained by bleedings

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rather to prevent the recurence of the discharge, than to cheek it. But I shall hereafter point out thou cases to which the alum is more particularly adapted. What, gentlemen, shall I say of sigitalis in the case before us? a remedy, which, for 20 years, has enjoyed the highest esteem of many practitioners. As when I come to uterim hemorrhage, I shall enter fully into a consideration of the properties of this article, I shall at present detain you with only 2 or 3 remarks on the subject. From its known influence on the circulations, it has been highly extolled as a remedy in active hamovrhage. My own experience, however, convinces me, that as a substitute for the lancet, or when there is much inflammatory action, it should never be trusted. Even when arterial action has been reduced by direct depletion, it is precarious in its effects, and much inferior to other remedies. In the ordi= many dose, a long time clapses before the pulse feels its influence; a if larger quantities are given, it endangers womiting, which to say the least, is not useful in these case. Physicians have been in a great error in the practical appr lication of Digetalis to homofrysis. The cases to which it is sin table are such as are accompanied with a slight discharge

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hacking cough, pain in the side & breast, a quick adire pulse, together with great mobility & weakness of the mystem. To bleed is inadmissible on several accounts; I here it is that a judicious practitioney always resorts to signalis as a substitute for the lancet. Exhibited under sun incumstances, so as just to effect the pulse, and heep it within the natural standard this remedy will in some eases be of signal advantage. - But if we sely on its em playment in the more active and profuse hemorrhage's from the lungs, we shall uniformly fail, and shall be very fortunate if we do not sacrifise the life of the featient. It is now nearly half a century, since emetics were recommended in this disease by Brian Robinson But the practice has never been much followed, having been tried sparingly by bullen a abandone, on account of its injurious effects. There can be no Soubt, however, but that emetics sometimes check hen orrhage from the lungs. I have seen shortaneous vomiting produce this effect, & in one case, the worst I have ever met with, the discharge was stopped by administering an emetic. But I consider the practice hazardous & would never employ it unless in extreme cases, xwhere miles

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methods had proved unavailing. I speak with reference to copious hemorrhage, in consequence of the rufture of some large vefsel. But, when there is only a slight dissharge, especially when it is connected with tubercles in the lungs, emelies are perfectly safe, a sometimes produce the best effects. They direct the blood from the lungs, stablish an equable circulation, remove cutaneous constriction calm the general condition of the system and lasen the inxiety, cough, sanguineous expectoration, & difficulty of respiration . In this way we are enabled to imitate the effects of a sea- voyage, which has often proves of so much

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I mentioned in my last lecture that emelia had been introduces into the treatment of hamoplying by Brian Robinson of Sublin. The practice, however, was laid aside or account of its ternerity. Severtheless it is most certain, that active prometing in some instence promptly suppresses copious hemorrhage from the lung, and especially when the vomiting is spontaneously in which My own personal experience supplies me with cases of this trind, a many more may be collected from medial records. But still the practice must be considered in temerarious, a only to be employed in cases of great eme. igency, a where other remedies have been used in vain . Condemning as I do the custom of prescribing emeties in the early stage of Hamoplysis, I cordially concur with the almost universal opinion of their utility, when administered in small and nauseating doses. Perhaps there is not one of this class of medicines, which is not beneficial when thus em = played. The Emetic Fartar has been much used, and undoubtedly with considerable advantage. It has often been prescribed by me, and particularly in the febrile heemestyns, to which all then articles are

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best adapted. To the vast powers of one of the preparations of Sulphate of Zine, (the vitriolic solution) in these cases, the testimony of Mosely & the tate Dr. Barter is strong, and unreserved. My own knowledge enables me to say nothing in its favours. I have mover hied it, not even in a single case . But with that port of confidence which results from enlarged experience, I can recommend ipecacuana as a most important remedy under such circumstances. I have used it a number of times, and in a variety of cases, and have invariably experienced effects which ratify me of its valuable properties. It should be given was to create slight nausea, which is to be continued for the length of 8, 10, or 24 hours. My own mode is to give 2 gens. of ipecaenana with 2 gen. of opium, repeated at a longer or shorter interval, according to the apparent necessity of the case. Of its method of operating I shall ray something presently. I have already remarked that the article denominated Refregirants are one of the means appropriated to the cure of Pulmonary Hemovrhage . The whole of the neutral salts are of this description; but the most valuable is the nitrate of potash, or the common

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nitre. So remedy, perhaps, is more prescribed than this; and hence it is often vaguely employed. It has, not, in the slighten degree, the power of directly restraining hemorrhage, or of attringing the mouths of the bleeding refsels. The remedy is wholly useles while the blood continues to flow copiously; but it is for more efficacious in diminishing the vascular oction and reducing febrile heat; and in this way operates wan important auxilliary to the lancel , withe may be given alone, or, what will answer very well, combined with the antimonial preparations in minute Not altogether diffimilar in use a properties to the preceding article, are the mineral acids. They are precribed with the same view, though there is some reason to suspect that they are more astringent and hence they are secured to, in order at once to suppress hamoptysis. Whether they possess such a power to any qual extent. I cannot say positively . That of this Sam assured, that with the evidence before us, we should not rely on them to the exclusion of the reveral articles detailed to you, The efficacy of which is incontestibly established. Of the mineral acids, by

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for the most efficacious in the property of restavining the flow of blood, is the sulphuric. It may be given in the lose of 15, 20, or 30 drops, overy half hour or hour; or, what will answer as well, in the form of clixir vitriol. To the remedies already mentioned we may and several others, the utility of which is fully accredited. It is to the narcoliches that I allude. On a former occasions I noticed Digitalis, (which is generally afrociated with this class,) and indicated the cases to which it is applicable. Bicuta, henbane, , opium are also strong by recommended in this form of hemorrhage. The parties originated in Germany, & was afterward introduced into England. The principle is obisiously to quiet irritation and to subdue arterial action by the supports sesonly influence of these articles . No striking advantage results from the use of Hemlock or Henbane; but opium sometimes proves very beneficial. What would be the effect of a large dose of this latter article, is problematical in my estimation. That opium does good thus precibed we are not without direct proof. It would be easy to cite many cases which have been relieved by this remedy. Not is the collateral evidence to the same

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point altogether to be overlooked. It is ascertained that one of the most effectual ways of managing uterine Hem. orrhage, is to put the system completely under the operation fan opiate. But it may be asked, is not opium a stim went, and will it be proper to employ an article of this thind, when the system is already too much excited? 20 this it may be replied; does not every surgeon after an operation, to quiet his patient, resort to an opiate, though there should be a high degree of vascular action at the time. The fact is that in speculating on this remedy, we should bear in mind, that its properties are peculiar Most unequivocally opium is a stimulant. To this point we have evidence conclusive & irresistable. But its stimulant power is so tempered by its other properties of assuaging pain , a doing away irritation, that in many instances it is effectually disquised, and the remedy may prove safe & efficacious, where, acting on general principles, its use would seem to be totally prohibited. Neverthely I am not prepared to vindcate the proparety of the practice just stated. My experience is too nonrow to allow of my forming any decisive opinion. When I have directed opium in homophysis, it has been in those

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cases in which there existes great irritation of the Pulmone, organs, attended commonly with cough. No one disputes that frium is called for under these circumstances, though at the time there may be considerable indications of arterial actions. Irritation of the lungs, & more particularly eough, has the effect of keeping up the discharge of blood. By doing away there, we shall succeed, in many instances, in effectually terminating the hemorrhage. This I have witnefed in various cases of humofitysis . -As connected with this general course of treatm. ent, some local applications are of too great consequence to be neglected. I before mentioned the utility of clothe wet with cold water, & applied to the thorax, partiewarly to the arm hits. But when the hemowhage depends on irritation, or even a strong tendency to this state of things exists, we should resort to the vesicating applications. Nedical men do not exactly agree as to the precise place in which we are to apply the blisters. It is alledged by some that they are infinitely more efficacious when applies to the wrists and antile, than to any other part. Others contend that they do best when on the back of the neck. The majority,

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however, of physicians are united as to the propriety of applying blisters to the chest under such circumstances. As regards myself I have not the least doubt, that the last is the proper part. Indeed, it is a point of practice sufficiently established, that the effects of all such apple. cations, nohatever may be the nature of the cape is exactly proportionale to their proximity to the seat of disease. But there is one exception to this general rule; viz when we wish to interrupt associations, or morbid catenations of actions. With this view, blisters to either of the extremities, are more perative & beneficial than on the trunk of the body. For much cannot be said of the utility of blisters in hemophysic It is within the experience of almost every pradition how great is their apristance in effecting a cure of this lisease. In more than one instance, I have seen hemorrhage from the lungs, which continued after the employment of all the remedies previously mention It once arrested by the application of blister to the chest. It would be easy to cite great authority in avour of the remedy and the practitioners of this city give their testimony to its utility. As I have stated, such is the practice which

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has been found best adapted to relieve hemorrhage from the lungs. But that it may be effectual, it is necessary that we should pay attention also to other circumstance, 1st. The moment that you are consulted in a case of this nature, you should direct the patient to be Refit in a state of complete rest in bed, with his shoulber somewhat elevated. 2 nd. The chamber should be very cool , & freely ventilated. This is a matter of great consequence. It is also proper that company should be entirely excluded, and the patient not even permitted to inquire into any event that may occur. The mere asking of a question has been known to induce a return of the flow of blood 3 . The diet, under such circumstances, should consist of small portions of demwent drinks, agreeably acidulated. It is essentially necepary that the stomach should never be loaded with element or drinks. 4th . It is a matter of considerable importance, that the bowels should constantly be kept poluble, though no great advantage would result from active purging. But in place of active hemorthagic discharge we sometimes meet with eases of an offosite discription;

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I allude to Papive hemorrhage, or that offelle action. Whether such may have been the state of the case original or the excitement have been reduced by previous treatment exactly the same course of practice is to be pursued. Evacuations, and other debilitating measures must be prohibited The indication here is to support the tone of the system and though it to impart tone to the blood- vefiels. To attain this end; it is requisite to resort to the different tonics, among which the Peruvian Back has always maintained a high reputation . Every practitioner has confidence in its utility, and some are even enthusiastic in its praises: - among these was the late Dr. Rush. It is the common practice to prescribe the bank alone; though its powers are undoubtedly improved by combination with the chalybeate preparations. Of the great eficacy of these articles there is every reason to be convinced. The vegetable astringents are also occapsionally employed, and particularly Kino & Galecheo. But determining from my own sperience, I chould attack little importance to them in the management of hemorrhage from the lungs . Nous more advantage may be derived from the un of the min meral acids. To such cases then are better suited, that

De Chapenon verouseed aboth all alybe ate purpountions may highly but 20 abbut all have fill u ne in any when rester the measure must be fished h in inscretor have is to replace the love of the explore a in though it hard pet how to the Will we felt. In 11 steam the ext it may into a met to the differen - 24 louise a wing reting the Proposed Court for the malained and prosely about the selection of the selection of the e th of presence of the said the said the Said The Stank . A nu m M. Could think a more of which william. po Me 12 as some he a land to the conference to their 6 Charment have been been the lings was gr

to those instances of Flamoptysis which are accompanied with a febrile disposition . Wither of the mineral across will answer sufficiently well for the primpose of we wish only to restrain the flow of blood, the sulphuric is the better remeny. But if the flow of blood is africated with a tubercular or schofulous condition of the lungs, and so right as not to call for immediate supprepion, more as vantage is to be derived from the nitice acid. Hemorrhage often accompanies Bulmonary Consumption, a ofall the remove employed in this case, nitric acid is decidedly the most efficacious. There are the principal medicines employed in the feeble or passive hemorrhage. But they should be accompanied by the habitual use of moderate exercise, by a mourishing diet, and by such drinks as corroborate without heating or stimulating the body. The best are malt liquors, and of these the one to be prefixed in perhaps porter. It is a circumstance curious, a worthy of your reco-Mection that by the habitual use of porter, the weather shapes of homophysis have again again been eured. Gases of this kind have come under my own observation, and it is stated by Dr. Rush that porter often displays great powers over this disease.

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By pursuing the course thus laid down, accomodating your remedies to the particular circumstances of the can, you will generally succeed in accomplishing a cure . But unhapily, in most instances of haemoptysis, especially we connected with a constitutional affection, there is a high degree of liability to recur from slight provocation. To quard against this event, a system of precepts should be carefully given and by the patient should be undeviateingly pussued. The 1st Rule is to avoid every circumstance which would give an increased impulse to the circulation Hence we should direct or diet of mild articles, as milk; together with gentle exercisegand a religious abstinence from exciting causes of every kind. The 2 the is, by every possible precaution, to avoid taking cold. Nothing is so aft to produce a refetition of the hemowrhage as catarrh. When their reproduces it is often extremely obstinate, and is followed by serious consequences. 3 rd. In case where there is a strong predisposito to the disease, the state of the chest and of the pulse show be accurately observed. Pain or oppression in thorax, or any

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unusual activity of the circulation affords sufficient ground for apprehension, and the remedies should be employed with diligence. To accomplish the end demanded, you should recommend small bleedings, a diet still lower than that previously employed, a state of complete rest, with some cooling medicine, as the neutral salts. 4th. Much good may here be derived from blisters. When there is much local affection then should be applied to the chest. Under other circumstances they should be just on the wrists or anhles, in which case they act by revulsion. 5 th. On the same principle salivation should be ties in obstinate cases of this heating. There is an infux by this means produced into the mouth, by which the blood is diverted from the lungs. On a more general principal, the revolutionizing power of the mercury supplants the disease, and substitutes its own peculiar action for that going on in the Pulmonary organs . -6th. As a means of prevention, and especially when tubercles exist, emetics frequently repeated are entitled to great confidence. They have been much was, and with no little advantage. As Solverved on a former occasion, they act by removing blood from the lungs

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L'establishing a regular and equable circulation; by whiewing cough & oppression; and by dislocating as it were the disease from its peat, a teaving to nature our remedies a more easy cure. to ases showever, occur which are extremely obtinate and seem to be so implanted in the very texture a constitution of the lungs, that they resist the best concerted play of treatment. Consulted in such cases, you should advise no demier resource, the removal to a warm climate, and, if practicable, that the patient be conveyed to such a climate by sea, It is true that even this often fails. But there cures of hamoptynis have been effected by a sea reogage, and the effects of an equable & temperate climate. But even if it is only of occasional advastage, we are most undoubtedly justified in recommending it as the only resource. It is a rule of universal application, which cannot be too often presented to you nor too unremittingly pursued, that precisely as our embarafiments increase, in the same proportion should our exertions be invisorated to combat the disease, We Know that by this means cure have been effected in cases which were apparently

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disperate; and under no circumstances whatever, should we consider that any thing has been done, while any thing remains to be accomplished.

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2. Kamatemesis Vomiting of Blood I pap from the consideration of Hamoptyis to another form of Hemorrhage, denominated Hamatem. enis, or discharge of blood from the stomach, This has sometimes been confounded with hamoptysis; butit is necessary that they should be distinguished, and there is no great difficulty in the case. It is to be recollected that hemorrhage from the stomach is neither preceded nor attended with any pulmonary affection, as cough, dysponea pain, and opperfrion. The blood is uniformly darly grunous, generally mingled with the contents of the stomach, and is brought up by cometing in hemorrhage from the lungs in addition to the symptoms already mentioned as distinguishing it, the blood is of a lively florid, arterial colour, mixed with frothy mucus, and is raised by cough or expectoration. Many causes may produce Hamatemetis. It is more & then the result of all those circumstances which occasion the other diseases of this class; most usually it is caused by concupsions, blows, local injuries, hard drinking, the operation of violent

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emetics, poison introduced into the stomach, or the swallowing of cold substances, as very cold water, or ice-cream This is one form of the disease, and may be considered as primary or idiopathic blamatemeris. But as frequently, or even more so, we meet with hemovhage from the stomach of a secondary or vicarious nature, arising from obstructions of the liver or spleen, or from suppression of the hemorphoidal or Batamenial discharge. In the treatment of the case before us we must be governed according to circumstances. of there is vigour of the pulse, and other marks of inflammating we are to employ bleeding, and in every respect, the course of practice which I recommended in the other cases. To suppress the hemovrhage, when profuse, common ralt, allumy and sugar of lead in solution may be directed, or, what will answer very well, the lineture of iron in doses of 20 or 30 drops. As there come in contact with the mouth of the bleeding refel, they act more promptly than in other species of hemornhage. Gold drinks, particularly ice water, have been recommended. But how for they are servicable or even predent my own experience does not allow me to state positively.

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Connected with this disease, there is extreme irritability of the stomach, and sometimes so much vomiting that no remedy can be retained. The first object is to allay this commation of the stomach; and for this purpose, we should employ the ordinary means, especially blisters over the epigastric region. These answer a tenofold funpore; they cheek the vomiting, and often also suppress the hemomhage. By some practitioners it is advised to resort to the rectum as the medium through which to apply our remedies. Cases no doubt might occur when it would be right to do so; though I never met with an instance in which any strong necessity of this kind existed, The hemorrhage being thus suppreped we are next to inquire whether the case depends on viceral obstruction, or the suppression of some one of the accustomed discharges. Withen the one or The other being ascertained, we must proceed to treat it accordingly. The management is too obvious to be particularly indicated, consisting in the employment of remedies with which you

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are perfectly conversant. As intimately connected with the subject before us, a species of Hamatemesis occurs in Jemales about the age of puberty, which is said to be succepture My managed by the employment of purges. It has long been held that their discharges are vicarious to the menses, and dam inclined to the opinions. My reasons for the belief among many others, is, that thall cases of this complaint have ever seen it was apociated either with retention, or with suppression of the menses. But it is now contento by flamilton of Edinburg, that the form of Homatemisis abluded to, proceeds from and mainly depends on an obstinately constituted condition of the bowels. The feces brought away are according to him always exceedingly copious, of an unnatural colour, con sistence, and smell. What is the success of this plan of treatment, compared with the move common remedies, I will not take on myself hositively to decide . If this you may be apured, that in Chlorosis at East, which the hemorrhage under our notice is often apociated, funging

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constitutes incomparably the most effectival mode of management. 3. Epistascis, Bleeding from the nose This species of hemorrhage is exceedingly liable to occur about the age of puberty. After menstruation appears in girls, a new train of action is established, and epistasis is rarely to be met with. All the cause of the other kinds of hemorrhage, are also productive of this; though some act more immediately, as expony to heat, violent exercise, blows on the nose, particular portures of the body, (as with the head hanging down,) and light ligatures about the neck. These cucumstances acting on a disposition congenital or acquired, occasion bleeding from the mostrils. Tometing it comes on without any premonition whatever but when associated with constitutional plethory it is most frequently preceded by indications of a determination to the head; as pain in the head; verlige; tinnitus acerium; a flushed, turnis countenas

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heat, and itching in the nortrils; and, in serious ease, a constant throbbing of the temporal a carotio arteries. Now and then the disease puts on a more distinct febrile character, and in this case, previous to the attack, there is a cold fit, rigors and flushes alter. nately, and a constipated state of the bowels. The indication, in the 1st. place, is to check flow of blood when inordinate; and recordy to do away the tendency to a recurrence, when the would be troublesome, or dangeous. To accomplish the first indication, a great variety of measures have been employed. We are first to place the patient in a cool retuation, either in an ered or setting posture, with his head a little inclie ned backward. Gold applications are next to be made to the nostril, or back part of the neck, or, which is an excellent place for the purpose, to the serotum. The last possesses great sensibility to cold, a when such applications are made to it, they have great effect in the suppression of every form of hemounhage, particularly that from the now. We often meet with cans which resist, the ordinary

ti - 1 e oc. 1 A to --/ measures, a which yield at once, if the scrotum be envely in a cloth wrung out of very cold water. The means I have just mentioned proving inefficient, the nostrils should be plugged with a dofil of lint, either dry, or wet with a strong solution of alum, sugar of lead, white vitriol, or the sulphate of muriate from or, what I have seen again x again to answer, previously wet with water, and then dipoped into produced charcoal. If this prove unavailing, it will be proper, as in the other cases of hemorrhage, to detract blood from the arm, provided the pull call for depletion. It will also be proper to inmerse the head under water made intensely eold by sal amoniac, or common salt. This plan often proves effectival when other measures fail. As a dernier resource, when the hamorrhage is so copion as to threaten danger, you may resort to compression of the bleading vepels. For this purpose, a thread should be conducted by a probe through the porterior maries, and a piece of spronge attached to the end of it, should be drawn into the mostril.

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To obviate a veturn of the hemorrhage the patient must steadily avoid all exceting courses. Most commonly Epistaxes is afrociated with a full condition of the vefuls, and then the whole antiphlogistic plan must be carried into operation. The diet should be very low, and all heating a stimulating drinks should be forbiden. As relates to the medical freatment more particularly, venasection may be used when the circulation is active, a there is great determination to the head . Topical bleeding , by leeches a cups is highly important. I do away the predisposition to hemorrhage from the nove, I have much confidence in purges. There are salutary in all affections of the head, on a principal which you well understay and they are particularly indicated in this case by the habit of constipation which universally prevails . - All there, however, being inefficient, apply a blister either to the extremeties, or the back of the nech; or establish some other artificial train; and you will, I believe obtain unifor success. But here the question again arises; are

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we warranted in removing a hemorrhage, so often critical, & of a salutary tendency. Having already spoken at considerable length, on this point, I shall not again go over the same ground. It must or= em to every practitioner, that in certain cases which arise from ardent fever, and great determinations to the head, it is extremely indiscreat to intermedale with the effort of nature, unless the discharge proceeds so far as to occasion extreme debil. ity . Nor is it prudent to suppress the hemorrhage in persons of full, plethoric habits, with an apoplectic, or other alarming tendency. The proper course in then cases, is gradually to do away the disposition to epistanis, by pursuing those measures which have been already indicated, and especially by instituting a vicarious discharge, by means of blisters or yours on the extremities, or nape of the neck -

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We next proceed to Esterine hemorrhage, or what some have called Menorrhagia .- Menstunation is one of the most important functions of the female sex, and subject to derangement in several ways, each of which has considerable influence over the health and comfort of theman. Not the least unpleasant of there decangements is menorrhagia, which, as the term implies, is an immoderate flux of the menstrual fluid. This may be constituted either by an excep of the discharge, by its continuing too long at a time, or by its occurring more frequently that natural. Nort women are liable to irregularities in these respects, which are not always to be considered bered as diseases; and we are to view in this light mly such wide deviations from nature, as are man nifestly attended with pain, debility and siknep. In a former lecture I attempted to show that the menus are not blood, as was formerly imagines, but a peculiar fluid resulting from a genuine secretary fice of the Uterus. Nor is it true, that all periodical

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discharges from the uterus are of the nature of the catamenial flux. My own experience leads me to a directly contrary conclusion. After ample opportunities, Sean afsert, that in every case which has come under my observation, of profuse aterine discharges I have found the fluid to be pure, evagulable blood. Menorchagia, properly so called is comparatively of rare occurrence; and even when it does present itself, seldom requires any medical treatment. Being a natural section, it seems on to its usual termination, whatever may be done to interupt it; unless we resort to rash & violent measures, which, if successful, would be followed by all those consequences which result from supprefied secretion The only remedies that are requires, are rest; a cool ventilated soom; acid drinks, as cream of tartar given so as to open the bowels, and occasionally, if pain or irritation exist, and anodyne is demanded. But in the interpol of menotication, Sendeavour, by various means, to make such an impression on the uterus, as may restone its healthy condition. But more of this hereafter, when I shall

0 ord m 8 à dic 8 come to treatment of the diseases of the generation It may be collected from the view shave presented of the uterine discharge, that I consider all those cases which call for speedy medical afistance, as hemorrhages of blood, and merely to result of accident - They may take place either in an impregnated or unimpregnated state of the uterus, and may presse, or immediately follow delivery. There, cases, however interesting they may be, it is not my province to consider. They belong to the Profesor of Midwifery, a to him I refer you. I shall only remarks that whenever an alarming flooding occurs prior to delivery, the child is as promptly as possible to be removed, in order that the uterus may be allowed to contract on the bleeding vefsels, and thus close their orifices. At medicine, or any other means except delivery is of the slightest consequence. But it is my duty to treat of those periodical hemorrhages, hitherto considered as an increax of the mentrual discharge, and hence denominated

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Menorrhagia. There are sometimes exceedingly coping and demand the closest attention, and the most powerful measures for their relief. They may be associated with a highly excited or inflammatory condition of the ystem, or with one low & exhausted. When they are accompanied by head ache, gidiness, dyspena, pain in the loins, and a full, strong, chorded pulse, there should not be the slightest hesitation in resorting to the directly depleting remedies. The case is to be treated on the prineiples applicable to hemorrhages in general. To sub. Que the force of arterial action is the leading indication; and to accomplish this the lancet freely employed is indespensably necessary. Go-operating to the same end, the bowels should be opened by mild, saline laxatives, and a state of repose, with the whole untiphlogistic plan must be observed with the mitted rigit scrupulaity After these, certain astringents may be employed with peat advantage. Nothing, however, is better established in the Practice of Physics, than that these articles should be preceded by copious venosection, when much action of the pulse, or febrile excitement prevails. For toes the rule apply with greater force to any disease, than to

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Uterine hemorrhage, from whatever cause it may proceeds. Let the lancet be omitted, or too cautiously and sparing employed, and all other means will prove inefficient, and sometimes even prischievous. At the head of the astringent medicines, the sachareen sateerne stands indisputable. Properly firescribed, it does indeed display extraordinary powers. The ours pear practitioners concur freely in this sentiment. If ever, says the celebrated Hiberdon, there was a specific in any disease, it is the sugar of lead in Uterine homorrhage . My own experience does not allow me to go so far inits commendations; though I am prepared to unite with other physicians in a high euloquim on the article. But the succepful in copious hemorrhage, it must be boldly en played. It is common to recommend its use in the dose 2 or 3 gras . constined with 2 grain of opium, every 1,2, a 3 hours according to circumstances. As well might you treat the case with the same quantity offun water. So good whatever will result in copious hemorrhages, unles 5 or 6 grn. be given & then refeated every & hour, or every hour. I have seen cases treated with the moderate dose mentioned above; & never

ee 0 in the av 74 w The as lat the ran ha thou dis to D to The give ñ have doeen succes result. In more than one instan ce, I have administered 30, 40, or even 50 grus before I could supprep the discharge; and never, in one solitary instance, did any bad consequence result. The more Juse the remedy, the more I am persuaded, that the old notion with regard to its poisonous nature, is entirely erronious. The only striking effects produced by the sugar oflead when administered in large doses, are the suppression of The hemorrhage , and some writation of the bowelysuch is is occasionally induced by the more acres and stomelating Junges. I. It is already known to you, that among the remedies for Kemorrhage ipecacuana holds a high rank - et great number of respectable practitioners have borne testimony to its efficacy in Hamofitysis; though it is in literine hemowhage that it confessely displays its best powers. In this case it is quite equal

to the sacehasum saturne, and some even prefer it to that medicine. To do good, specacuana must be given only in naustating doses; as, when it is urgo

to vomiting, I am apprehensive that the consequences

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are mischievous. I do not here wish to be understood as saying that vomiting I am appealensive that the consequence are muchement & Somethowish to is unwersely bernicious in Uterine homorhage on the contrary I have my self known the cluscharge more than once completely check it by the coming an of active vomiting. Wether fet where exected by emetics, humales produce the same effect, I am unable to say from personal experience-Matual operations are sometimes salutary, when similar ones induced by ant are productive of very different consequences, the Mech of this mediaine seems alog other astanishing on the suppose-- pian af uterine hemorhage, en more than one case i have remarked that the moment the nausea came on . The discharge of blood ceased. By what precesse made of acting, effects so striking are produced, as a question by no means of easy saturtion They are not awing to any astringent property of iprecuanha us is sometimes alleuged , because articles infinately more astrongent are poder ctive of no such salutry consequences. It is continued by murray the author of the work Apparatus minum. that the effects are to be referred altogether antispasomodies ower of the articles and the same by pothisis has been entertained I vindicated by

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by subsequent wulers. I at allowing that epecuanha is antis pasmoder (a point however whole I should concide with greathesitation) its operation is not to be explained on this suppo sition since articles unique ocally pasmode have not such effe cacy mither of these hypothisis is at all salis factors - Same suppose that the medicine operates merly by the nausea I includes, but when this the case would not the same eft sch fallaw the implayment of all the nausety articles some of wish as tobaco digitales & squile . papels this pawer to a just degue yet an inferior in the treatment of himorrhage the fact is the mode in which opecuanta produces its effects is althogether confectual & perhaps not susceptable of explana tion. The dose is one or two gives cambered with 2 go afopium and giving according to concumstances. Is en Hamaplysis. The mineral acidhave also been implayed in hemorrhage fram the ateune. mast undawlity in Some instances. They have the power of suppressing the dis charge of blood . But they are comparitively fuble and not to be confided in when the himor hage is copiaus and the circumstances alarming . but merely to restrain moderate discharges some advantages may be derived from them The best for this purpose is the sulphum weed.

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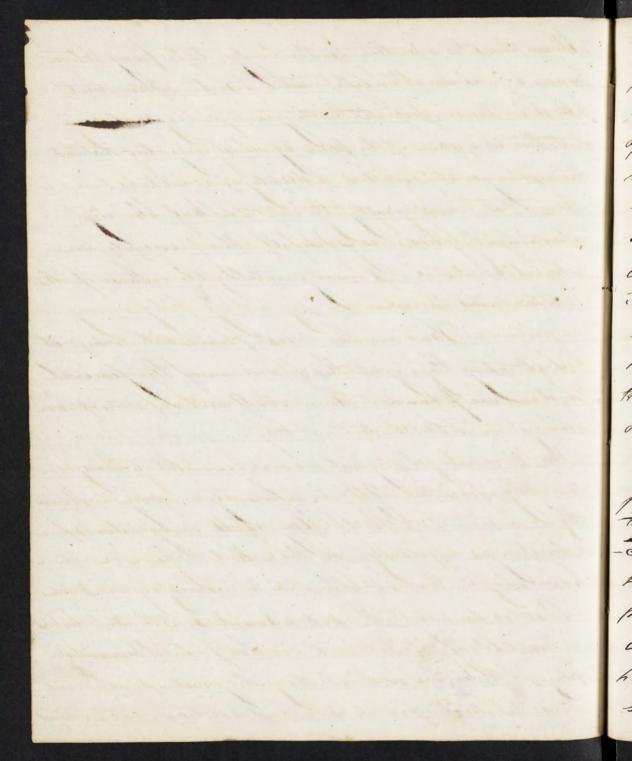
This in general to be administered fully liberly. 4 11 or 30 drafts given every /2 hour or haver being the properdose. as might be imagined . alum as not been over loated in this disease this indeed was the earliest application of the medicine & was made by who tells us that it hardyever facted to chell aterine hemarkage of freely adminis ned (then can be no doubt of its effecacy best in mordern pratice it has given way to more usefull remedies of sugar lead & peruanha Ist may given alone or in combination with the proper dose is 8 or 10 of each Opium is also sometimes useful in combination with alund , mat at little has been said of the great pawer of digitales in utime himarhage - it was originaly propose as a remedy in the active stage of this complaint, as a sastetate for the larcet and we find it recommend by Culler Gralce Ferrier and a number of ather distinguish ed authors, But there is no substitute for in an active state of the pulse. as well might you arrest the ripid current of a mill race by dropping all on its sur face, as suppress the full Steam of blooce which some time Haws from the utous by administering Imull Pases of Degitale wherever cases of this disease is accompanied

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with a great Descharge, nothing is more, confided inces Heeling copiously at the time Mothery else well supposed the Discharge of afyour somit the la the you will place the patient in the ulmost Jeopoday. digitales ofserates on the same prince ble with the remodies already enumerated after arteral action has been subduce . you may have recourse to the of the bleeding is not very copious Whether a large topel has been of end if you refut to Degitales you should do so with gust and and chaumspection teleunling from my own ob servation I should say that it has the effect of dibilitating relaxing the respels and this rather increases than dimi nishis hemorhage, mast undaulty it is inferior these cases to the Opercanda Lugur of let & mineral acids As tintimbled an a former occasion chisthe pratice in linapeto treat himorrhage & effecially that from the Attens by the free employment of Papeum This not my Vintentian to repeat what have recent by said af the effects of this medicine - Mast undaubted testamony may be collected of its efficacy and under oir umstances of almost every description. But coannot help think Minking that praction ears have abused the remedy byits too undresermenate employment

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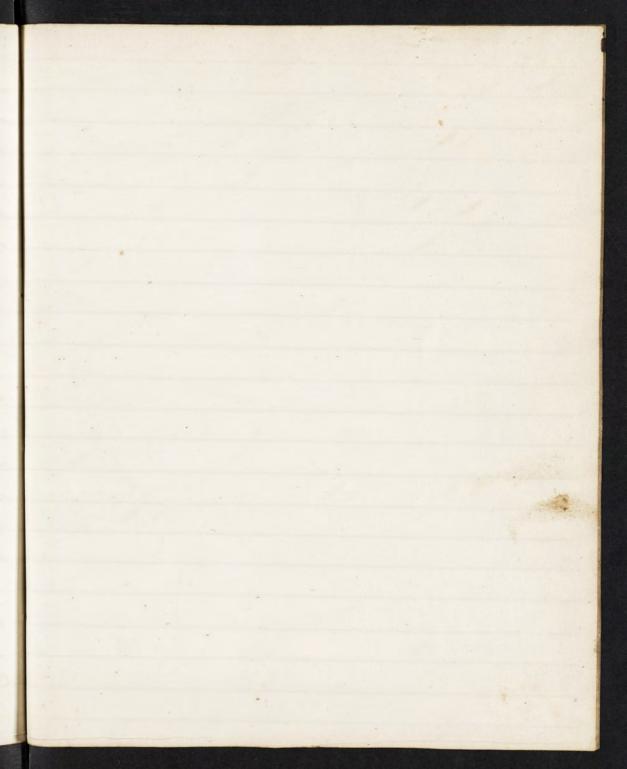
It appears to me that in the early stage if any active hemorhage it must be delimental But we often meet with this disease aforciated with great pain toaling unitation and span of the Ulives by which inequalar motived the descharges is promoted of Wept up & continued . -It is in this case precesty that after liberal bleeding open freely given is very usefull The puneifole an whish A Soliates is sufficiently untelligible without further infamation from me. These are the most pronument remedies which acting throught the medium of the general system lave found to be most effected tof therene hem on hage in addition to these they are some topical app beateurs from whist quat advantage wafter derived. the best of these is undhably cold differently employed sit is the common practice to apply clothes inches autautof Cald vinegar or intensely aduld water 18 the published abdomhen of the woman also when the encumstance es of the bugina like is alarming it is not uncommon to introce into the a lumpafice or where this co nat to be obtained to play up the baginio with claths wing out of cold water but the best method in which cold can be employed

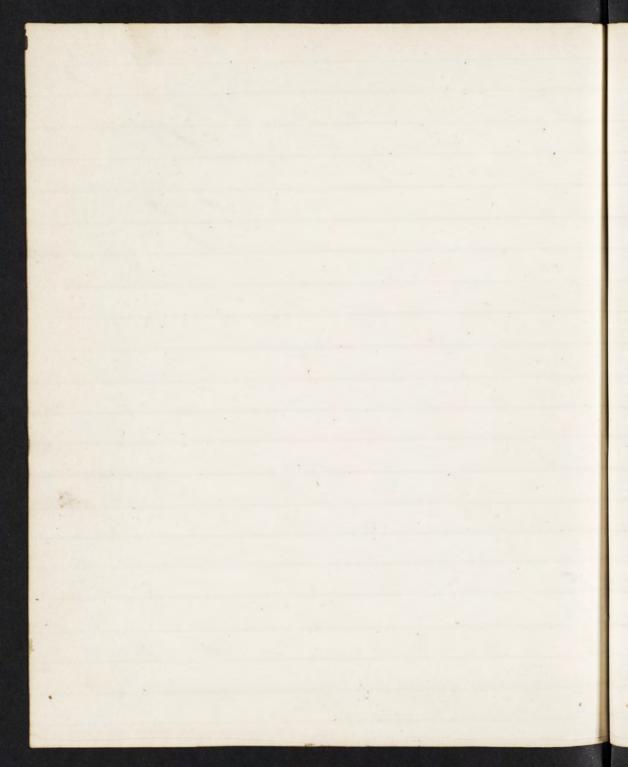


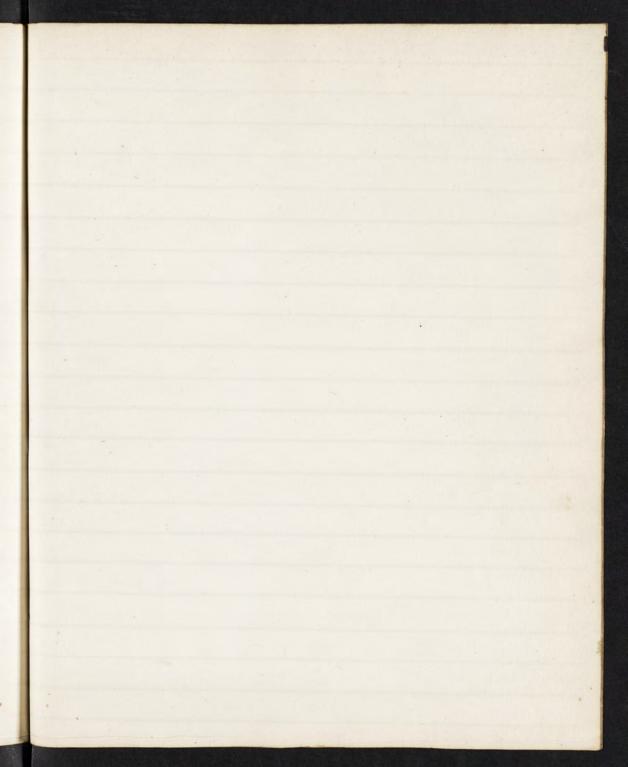
Where there is a proper hemoulages is to pour the water from a considerable Leight on a small stream on the abdomin The impression thus made in a large majority of instances appears to be productive of great whif to the more prominent symbons. adountage is said to be derived in some of these cases by injecting into the bagnio Stiplic or astringent soliones as solutions of alum sugar of lead, and white vitrial - Shave never Lad recourse to this Tractice and therefore can say nothing of it from my own experience. But in same cases Thave witnessed great benefit from large quantities of laved naum injected into the extens, here lawwer there existed writion and ipasm odie action in the elerus. The Hemorhage of which we have been treating though generally afrociated with an active and even influma tay Scondition of the blood repels is sametimes circumstances differently It the called Passive or active hemourhage this is to be treated an phecefely the same princefeles and with the same temedies as those which a have already ditailed in a similar Jorn of homesty hemoply sis - But in a very old woman and in some about the period of the cels ation afthe catamenia,

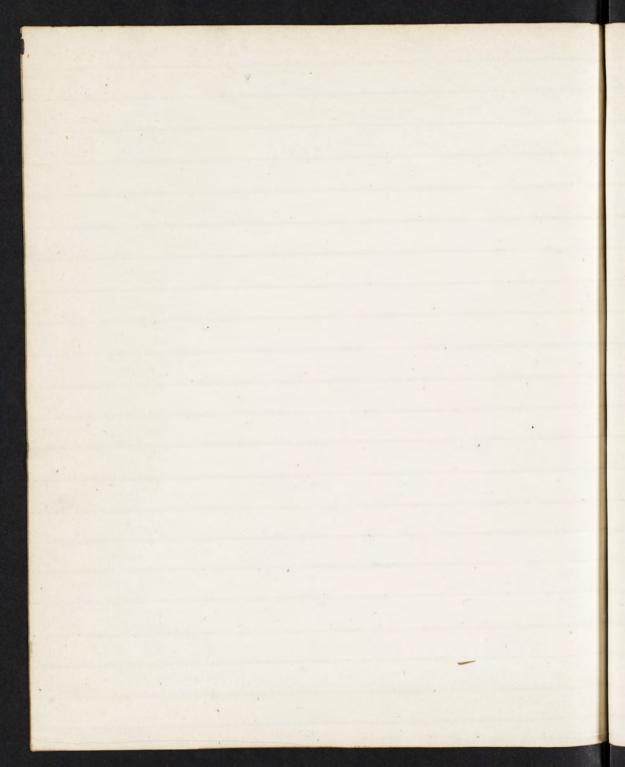
, we meet with cases of a different discription. Hemorrhage from the uterus occurs every 4 or 5 ~ le days in some instances only moderated inothers exceeding by capiacos It is aluft a souce of quat uncasine to the Woman and Sumany Jeafses ineminally dangerous-Auw and then this periodical discharge occurs merely from debility and relaxation Tim the Nefselof the iderus itself Moregenerally Lawwer Adepends on a commens or schools condition of that argan or a tond ency to such a state This disease has been called Hemopleses or as Dr. Mush turns it consump tion of the uterus. - The treatment differs from that already laid Jawer. You should subject the patient to a lawer det consisting principally on, exclusively of milk when a regimen of this kind Las failed, it has been recommended to newce a salusation, from which benefit Las sametimes been derived with these remarks i can chicke what had to sayon the Subject of homounges and naw proceed to heat of the diseases of the almentary PANTS

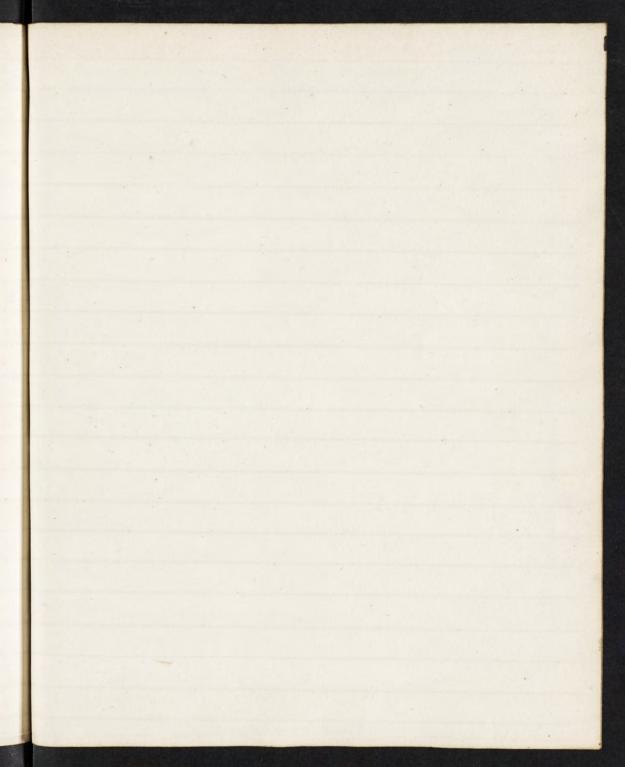
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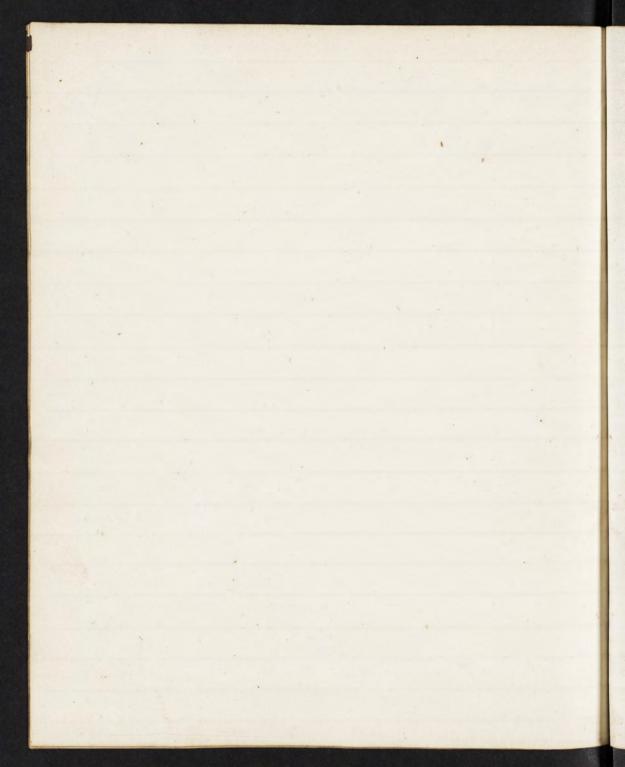


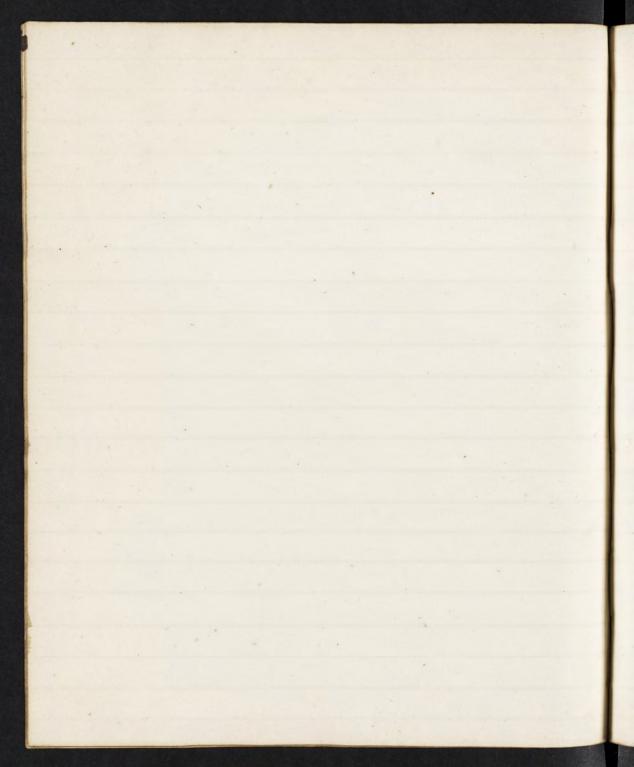


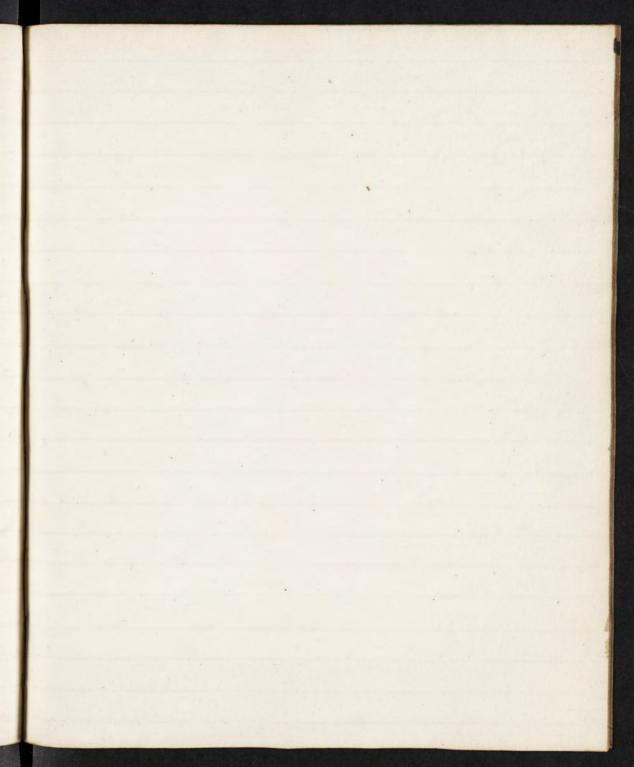


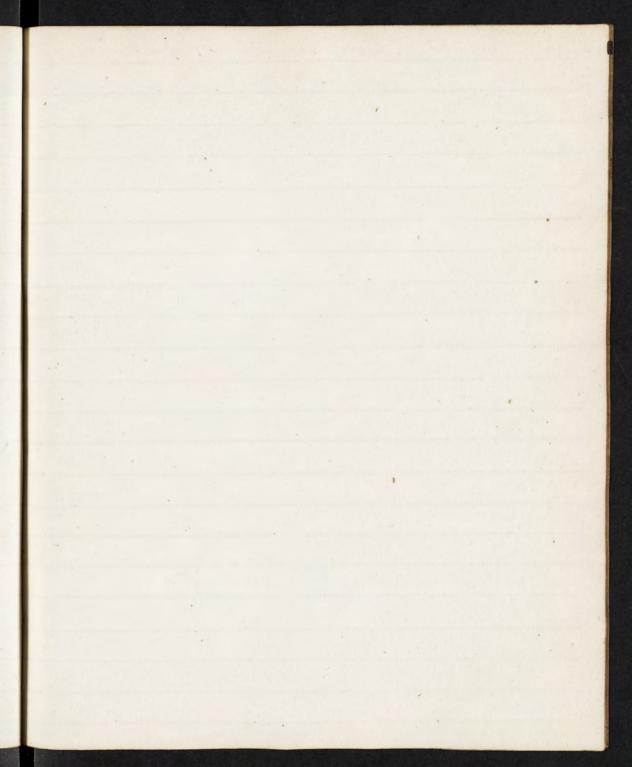


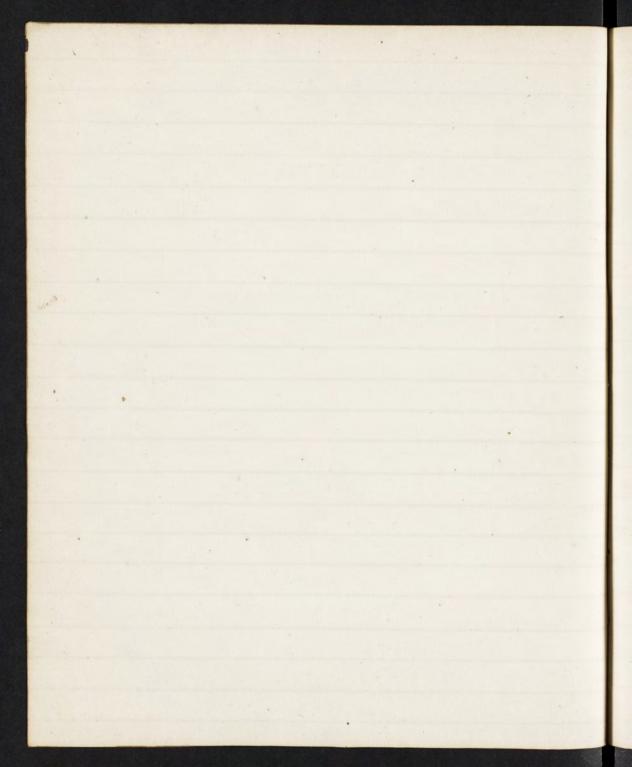


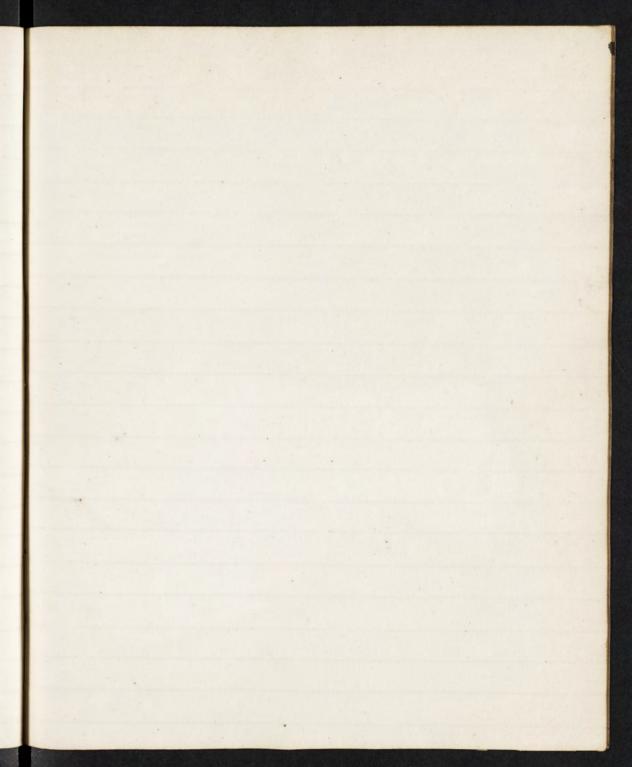


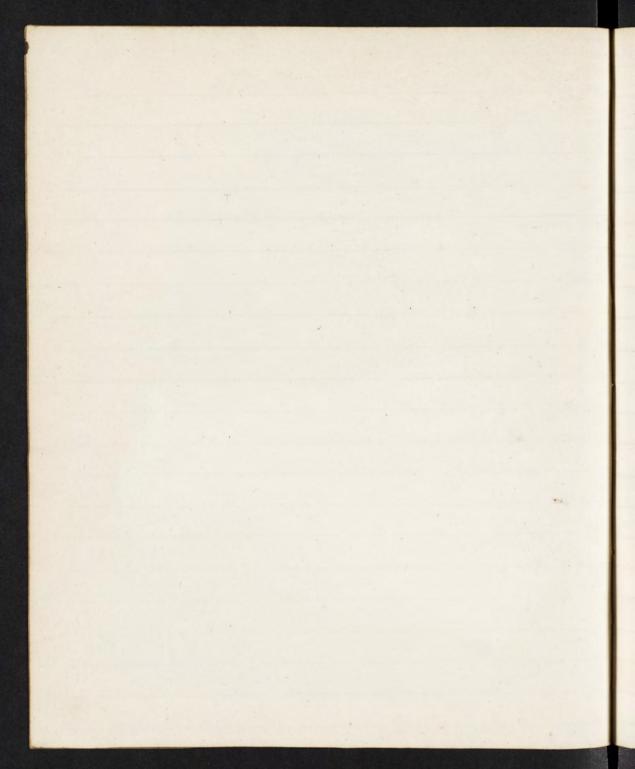


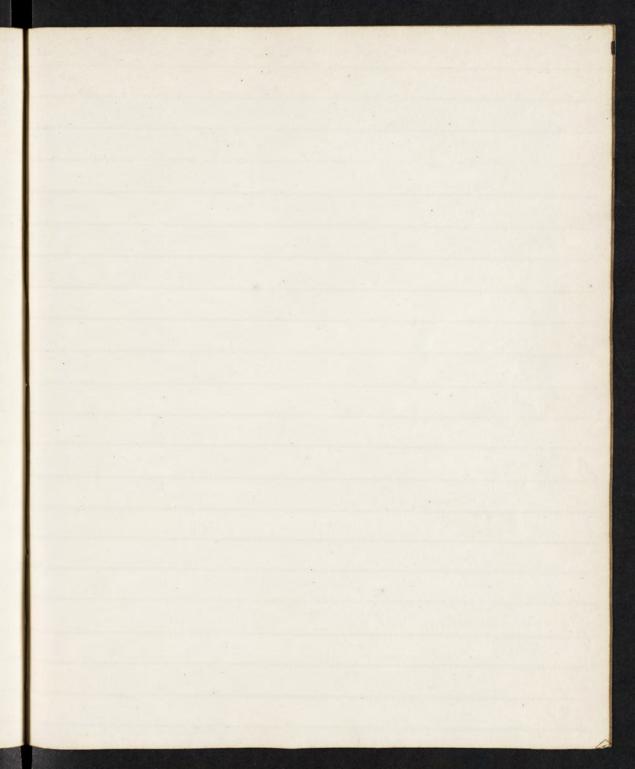


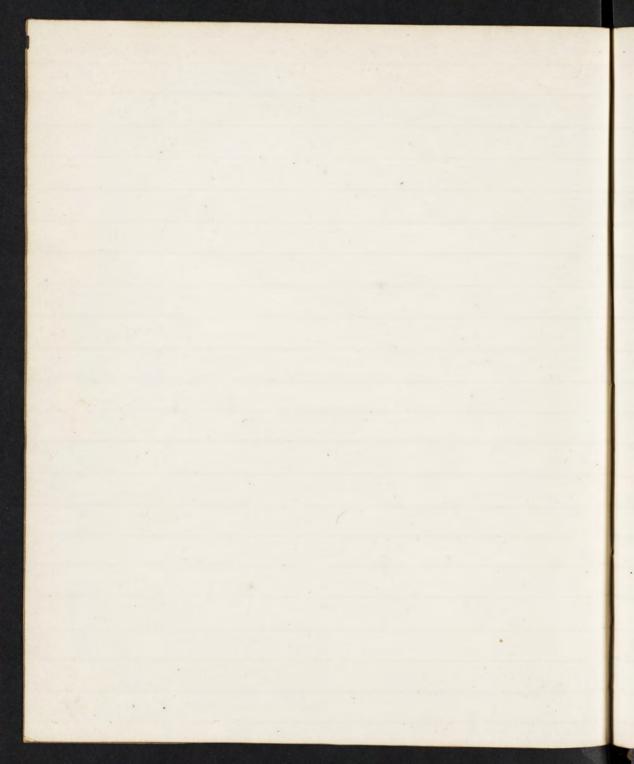


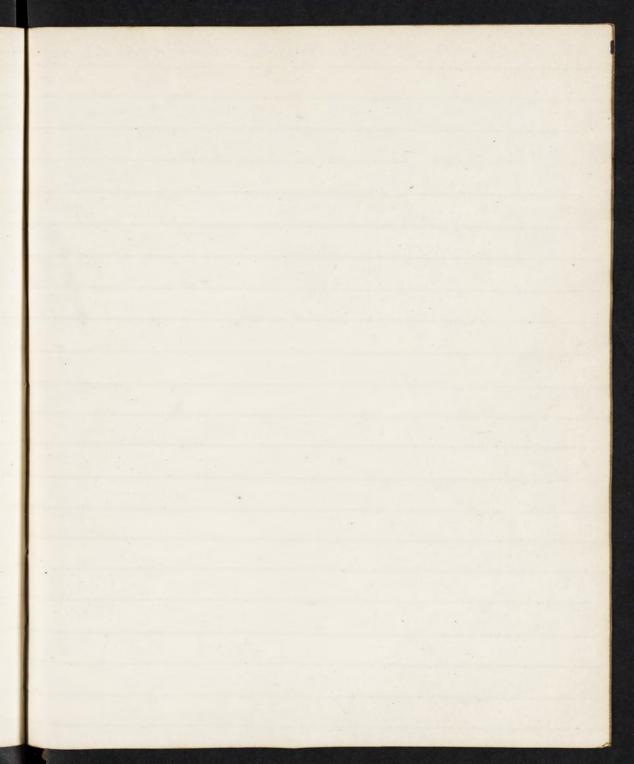


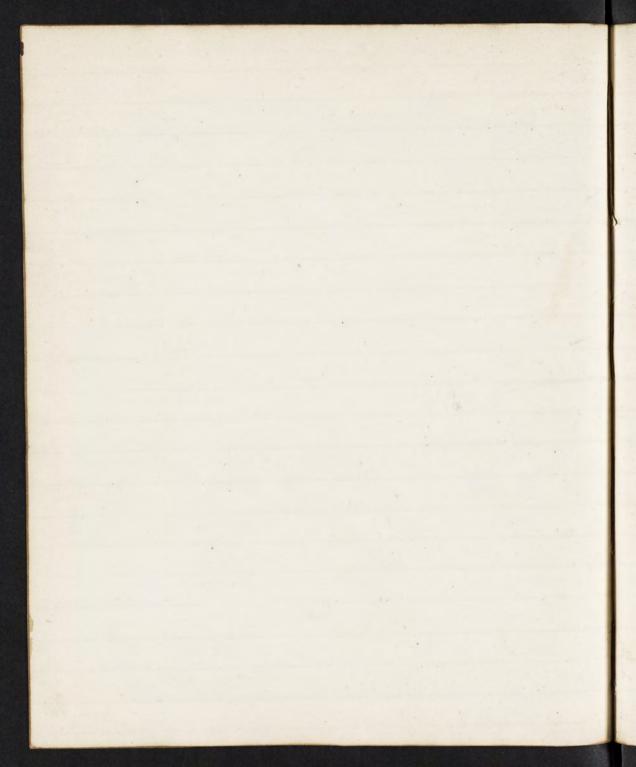


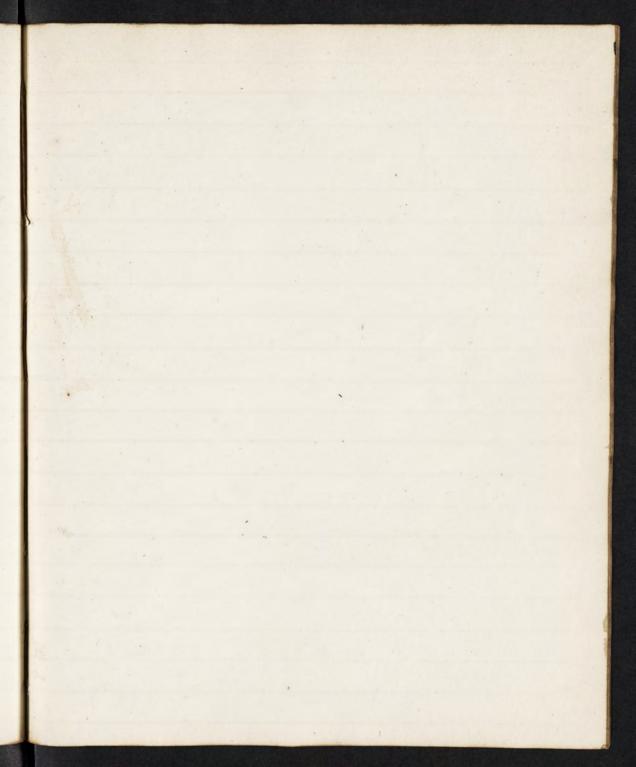


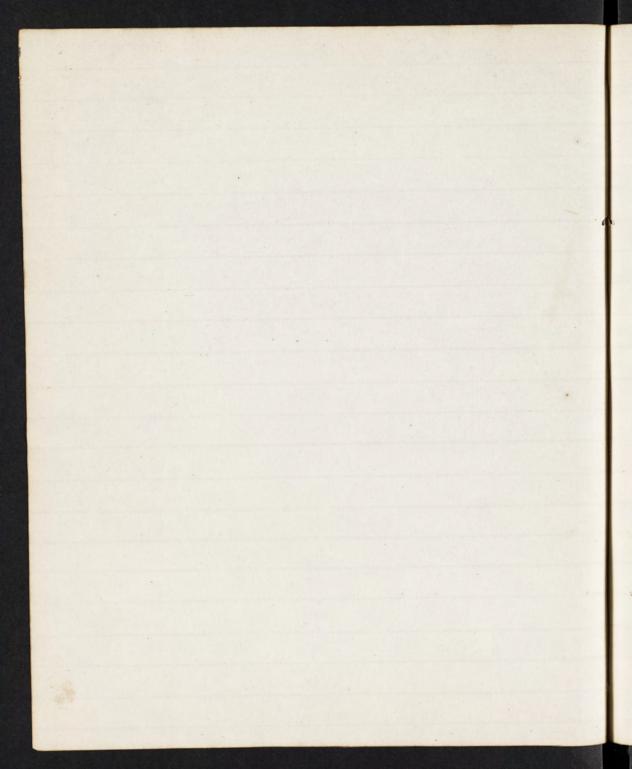


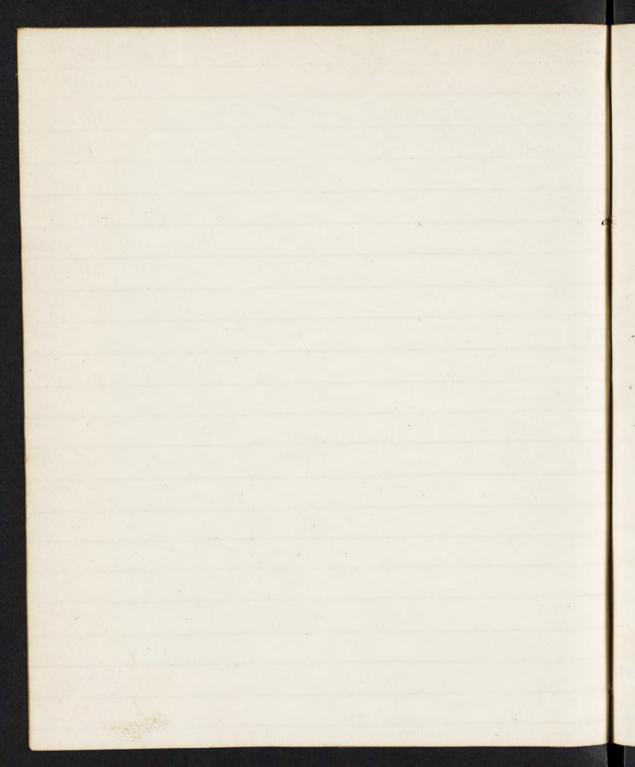


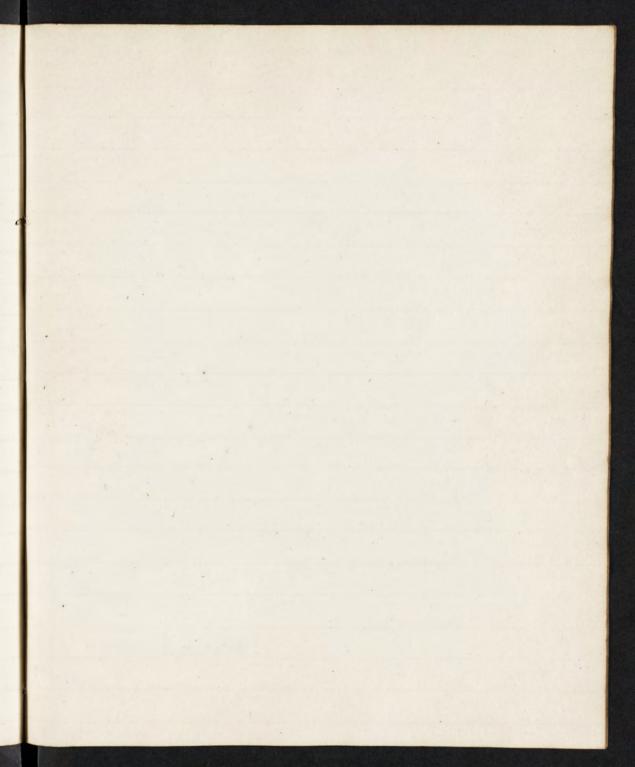


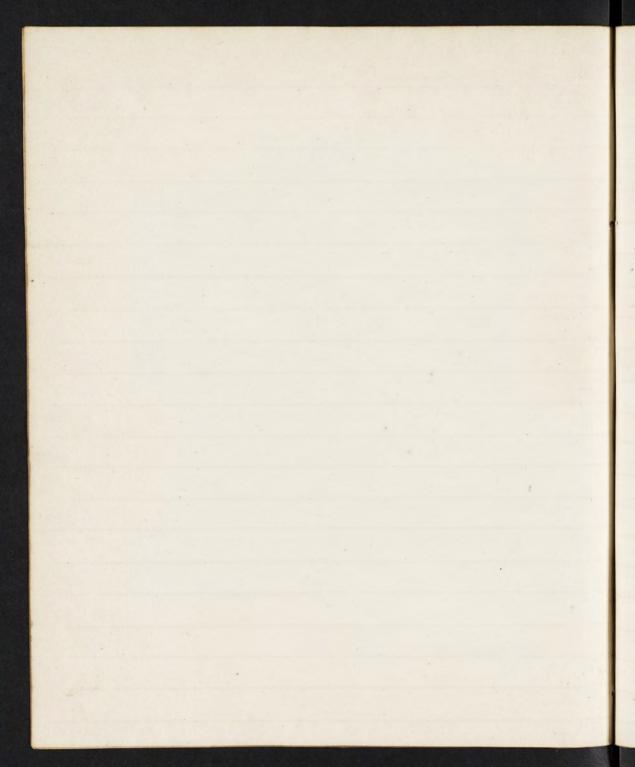


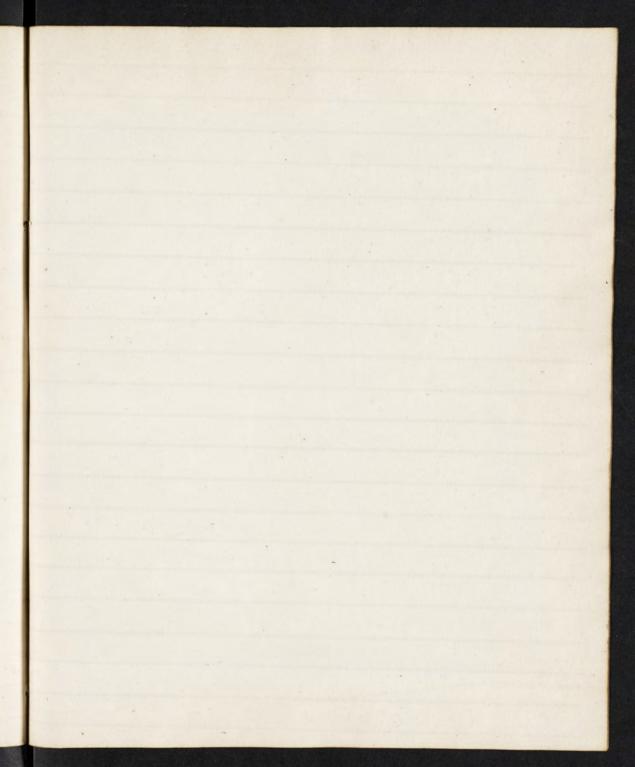


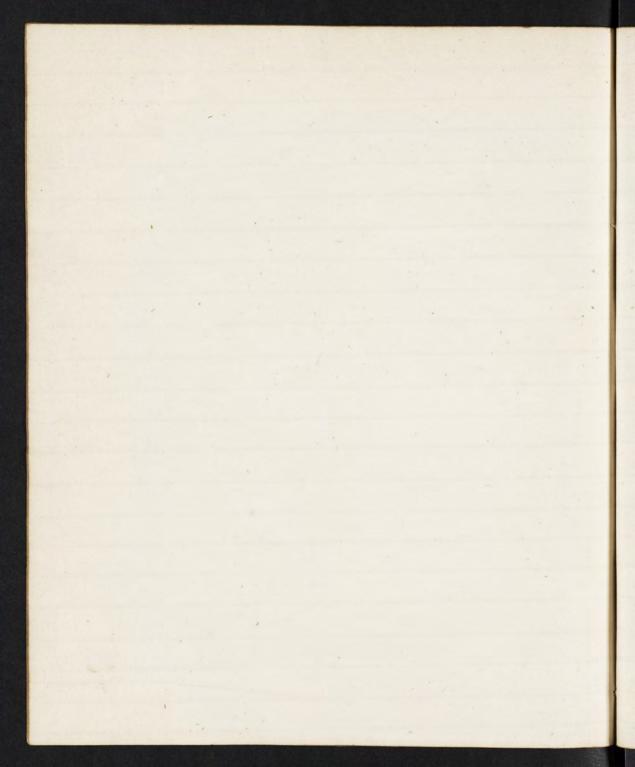












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